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## Iran's Voices Of Despair Rise as Times Get Tougher

By Chris Hedges  
New York Times Service

TEHRAN — When Interior Minister Abdolnour Nouri, seated in an ornate room with lacy chandeliers and a panoramic view of Tehran, was asked about the killings of Iranian dissidents abroad, he condemned the dead rather than the living.

"How many terrorist activities and explosions inside Iran have these people confessed to?" he asked, referring to such opposition leaders as Mohammed Hussein Nagdi, a former ambassador to Italy, who was gunned down in Rome.

"Are these types of people terrorists or not?" Mr. Nouri asked. "And if someone takes actions against such terrorists, does that mean they are terrorists? I don't think so."

To many of its neighbors and to nations in the West, Iran is a menace, a sponsor of state terrorism. But in the eyes of the Shiite Muslim clerics who rule the state, Iran is simply misunderstood. When human rights groups see hundreds of unnecessary executions each year, the clerics see retribution, justice and, in the words of the interior minister, "a benefit to humanity."

Inside Iran, there is still another story as evidence mounts of dissatisfaction over the government's policies. In dozens of interviews, shopkeepers, students, businessmen, and factory workers spoke of government repression, ineptitude and economic mismanagement. Crowds of people on a street corner often vied with each other to voice their discontent.

A 31-year-old war veteran sat one afternoon in the gymnasium of his university campus, where karate practice had just ended. Before being drafted into the army to fight in the eight-year war with Iraq, which ended in 1988, he was a nationally ranked champion. Now he is an invalid.

The government, which saves scarce university seats for veterans and children who lost fathers in the war, sent him to school. But now, on the verge of graduation, he cannot find work. Rising with difficulty, he pulled up his trouser cuffs, and then his shirt sleeve, to show disfiguring scars from the war.

"I still live at home," he said, lighting a cigarette, which before the war he would never have touched. "I have no money for an apartment or marriage. I have no job. I used to believe in this revolution, in the creation of a better society. But it was a lie."

"At night I lie awake and, you know, I miss the war. I miss believing in something, in fighting for something. I must be crazy."

Rioting over food and housing shortages last year in Meshed and other cities deeply unsettled the government, leading officials to fill shops with imported food and appliances while executing the "thugs and monarchists" responsible for the disturbances.

Corruption permeates every aspect of public life. And the clerics, who expend vast amounts of state funds and energy to enforce their puritanical version of Islam, appear to have alienated many in the generation they once thought they could mold after their own image.

"I told my 9-year-old daughter the other day that in a couple of years she would have to wear a veil," said a university professor, "and she informed me that by then, at least according to the classmates, the Islamic government wouldn't exist."

But the very weaknesses in the 14-year-old



RISING DAUGHTERS — Tokyo policemen hushing male colleagues with protective shields as they drilled at Akasaka state guest house for next month's G-7 meeting.

## Lloyd's Hits Fiscal Low of Its 305-Year History

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Lloyd's of London dug its deepest hole ever in the record books on Tuesday, announcing an annual loss of £2.91 billion, or \$4.33 billion. That figure marked not only the third record loss in a row for the big insurance market, but also exceeded by more than £100 million the worst-case scenario that the Lloyd's chairman had carefully sketched out two months earlier.

"It represents in every way the low point of Lloyd's history in the last 305 years," said David Rowland, who won applause for his opening speech before fielding two hours of hostile questions.

For Lloyd's members, the so-called "names" — those fast-contracting ranks of wealthy individuals from around the world who provide the market's capital — the latest losses will mean

do more to recognize the unique frailties of its older members.

Mr. Rowland repeatedly expressed his sorrow for the suffering that Lloyd's had caused its members.

Nonetheless, he insisted that the only way for the market to survive was to grow its way out of present difficulties.

The linchpin in that effort is Lloyd's proposal to admit corporate capital for the first time. Lloyd's is trying to bring in £500 million in corporate money by the beginning of next year. Corporations, he reported, "have besieged us with their interest."

The problem for Lloyd's, however, is that while insurance premiums have soared to the point where business is again profitable, new members must be assured that they are insulated from the horrendous losses of earlier years.

"That assurance hinges on the market's ability to come to terms with the thousands of members who are currently suing it with allegations that range from fraud to professional negligence."

"I want the maximum benefit to be put in the hands of those who deserve recompense as soon as possible," said Mr. Rowland.

Although he repeatedly emphasized that Lloyd's had only limited financial resources to devote to any cash settlement, Mr. Rowland did manage to dangle one carrot in an effort to persuade members to settle instead of sue.

He pointed out that the £2.92 billion in losses for 1990 included double counting of some specific losses. That statistical mixup artificially inflated the total by £600 million.

That amount, he said, could be credited to members accounts once a legal settlement had

## Mark Ends Its Reign as King of EC Currencies

Neighbor Members Get  
The Breathing Room to  
Lower Interest Rates

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

COPENHAGEN — European officials declared Tuesday that the Deutsche mark was ceding its role as Europe's anchor currency and that the unprecedented change gave Germany's neighbors room to revive their economies with lower interest rates.

The statements by Jacques Delors, the president of the EC Commission, and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France came one day after the Bank of France cut its key short-term rates below German levels, at a time when international investors have shown increasing doubts about the mark's stability.

Although Mr. Delors and Mr. Balladur indicated that the eclipsing of the mark would be only temporary, their comments reflected great relief that much of Europe has now broken free of the constraints of Germany's high interest rates, which are sometimes blamed for having driven Europe into recession.

Mr. Delors, a Frenchman, said it was "encouraging" that the European Community no longer had "one single dominant country," but added, "We should not crow about this or start singing 'The Marseillaise.'"

Asked whether the French franc should be considered Europe's anchor currency following Monday's rate cut, Mr. Balladur said: "I am delighted at the good situation we're in right now, but I don't think we should be too excessive."

EC leaders ended their twice-yearly summit meeting here by sending what Mr. Delors called a "clear political signal" for new cuts in interest rates.

With Europe now "going through the most difficult phase of this economic recession," Mr. Delors said speed was more important than the amount of any rate cut in restoring business and consumer confidence.

That comment was aimed at Germany, which EC officials acknowledged had limited room to lower rates because of persistent high inflation stemming from reunification.

But in Tokyo, the Bundesbank president, Helmut Schlesinger, said at a press conference that the German central bank was determined to defeat inflation and that the mark was not in danger of being ousted as Europe's anchor currency. (Page 9)

That stance could rule out any quick or deep cuts in German rates. Indeed, Mr. Delors's statement runs the risk of further weakening the mark's standing in international markets, said Roland Leuschel, chief economist at Banque Bruxelles Lambert in Brussels.

"I think the reaction in Germany will be awful," he said.

The Bundesbank is caught in a dilemma: the need to defend the mark and the shrinking German economy's need for lower rates. Mr. Leuschel said. He predicted that the central bank would have to come down on the side of the mark and actually increase interest rates modestly. "To give a signal to the markets."

The mark traditionally has enjoyed the role of anchor currency, and Germany Europe's lowest interest rates, because of the Bundesbank's inflation-fighting credentials and the

## As Ruling Party Decays, Japan Inc. Seeks Dynamism

By Andrew Pollack  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — For four decades, Japan Inc. has been supported by a triad consisting of a single political party, a powerful bureaucracy and wealthy business organizations.

Now, one leg of the stool, the governing Liberal Democratic Party, is on the verge of splintering, ending a period of political stability that it is widely believed has been conducive to business growth.

Reflecting the concern about this, the Tokyo stock market suffered its sharpest drop of the year on Monday, with the Nikkei average plummeting 592.11 points, or 3 percent, to 19,338.30. It made up about half the drop Tuesday to close at 19,538.30.

The Japanese yen weakened further in Tokyo on Tuesday, to

110.55 yen to the dollar, after being pounded Monday to close at 110.48 yen, about 3 yen weaker than it closed on Friday, before legislators approved a no-confidence vote against Prime Minister Miyazawa.

As defections from his party mount, Prime Minister Miyazawa says his opponents are too inexperienced to govern. (Page 5)

Minister Kichii Miyazawa that will almost certainly drive him from office.

Despite the uncertainty, many executives here welcome what might evolve into a two-party — or multiparty — system.

"We were very happy that we have had a stable period in government in the past 20 to 30 years, but it's been too long," said Hiroo Kinoshita, a senior managing director at Sumitomo Corp., the large trading company.

In business, there is a feeling that Japan's industrial strategy of control of business by government and policies aimed at catching up to the West has succeeded as much as it can and that new strategies are needed.

Political reform, some say, could help speed such needed business-related changes as deregulation, lowering of land prices by improving supply, promotion of entrepreneurship and moves toward consumerism.

"The potential of the Japanese economy is obviously constrained by an old system that has lasted from the postwar period," said Haruo Shimada, professor of economics at Keio University. "Inability to reform itself will seriously undermine the flexibility of the Japanese economy."

In the short run, the turmoil set off by Friday's rebellion will

## Kiosk Out of Cash, Cuba Trims Celebration

HAVANA (Reuters) — Cuba's ruling Communist Party, citing the island's economic crisis and other national problems, said Tuesday that there would be no mass rally this year to celebrate July 26, the most important date on Cuba's political calendar.

July 26 marks the anniversary of a 1953 attack carried out by Fidel Castro and his revolutionaries against an army barracks.

"In the difficult circumstances which the nation is going through, the best homage we can pay to our heroes is to be austere and resist without giving up," the Communist Party Politburo said in a statement.



A FIRST LADY DIES — Pat Nixon was the uncompromising silent partner in her husband's quarter century of triumph and disgrace. She died of cancer at 81. (Page 3)

## EC Opens Door to East European Nations

By Tom Redburn  
International Herald Tribune

COPENHAGEN — The European Community, after several years of ignoring persistent knocking on the door from Eastern Europe, is finally lifting the "Do Not Disturb" sign.

Previously obsessed by internal squabbles over the Maastricht treaty, EC political leaders were largely deaf to the pleas from their poorer, newly freed neighbors for greater access to the affluent West European market. Now, despite the damaging recession sweeping across Europe that is inspiring fresh talk of protectionism against cheap Asian imports, Brussels is leading a drive to knock down many of the barriers in Europe that still divide East and West.

On Tuesday, at the end of a two-day EC summit meeting, Community leaders agreed formally to invite six nations in Central and Eastern Europe to become members of the Community as soon as they meet the required economic and political conditions.

Without setting a precise date, the Community extended a clear signal to Poland, Hungary, the Czech and Slovak republics, Romania and Bulgaria that they will be welcome.

Just as crucially, the 12 EC leaders endorsed a package of trade concessions offered by their foreign ministers earlier this month. The plan calls for speeding up the reduction of tariffs and quotas that have blocked many of Eastern Europe's most competitive exports.

"We've decided to take bold, new steps in opening our markets," said Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, the Danish prime minister who presided at the meeting.

David Roche, chief European strategist at

Morgan Stanley International in London, said: "The first big step has been taken; many more will follow in the coming years. Integration of Europe's two halves is to go forward on an accelerated path, and it is to go farther than was originally envisaged."

The shift in the Community's attitude toward Eastern Europe represents an attempt by Brussels to regain its footing after slipping badly in its diplomacy regarding the bloody war in Bosnia and in its poor handling of the economic situation since the Maastricht treaty was endorsed in December 1991.

"After the Balkan disaster, the EC is very keen to regain the initiative," Mr. Roche said, "if only to persuade its members that it still controls the agenda on its own continent."

While not going as far as some leaders in Eastern Europe wanted, the trade liberalization program put together by Sir Leon Brittan and

Hans van den Broek of the EC Commission is surprisingly extensive, given the current bleak economic climate in Western Europe.

For example, duties on industrial products will be eliminated two years earlier than planned. Tariffs on textiles, previously scheduled to end in 1998, and steel, once expected to disappear in 1997, will be dropped a year earlier.

Meanwhile, in contrast to the wider political and economic embrace of the six Central European countries closest geographically to the EC's heart, the Community said it would concentrate primarily on building trade links with Russia, the Baltic states and Ukraine.

Together, the moves appear designed to draw a line around the future shape of the European Community. Europe's true frontiers, diplomats

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Japan attacked a U.S. proposal to help Russia privatize its industry. Page 9.

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 13.29 3,497.53	Up 0.25% 99.93

The Dollar  
New York  
DM 1.698 1.698  
Pound 1.4775 1.468  
Yen 110.925 110.50  
FF 5.705 5.6725

## In Land of Maccabees, Revolt Over Big Mac's Power

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

SDEROT, Israel — Here in Israel's potato country, making his way among machines that cleaned, sliced, packaged and froze the new crop, Shai Hennesh talked with some bitterness about the enemy.

He did not mean insects, weather, or Palestinian terrorists from the nearby Gaza Strip. No, for the kibbutz farmers of Shari Haneseg, the enemy marches across the world under an escutcheon of double arches, and its conquest of Israel is imminent. With their government standing behind them, at least for now, Israeli potato growers have dug in for a fight to the finish against McDonald's.

"We are battling for simple survival," said Mr. Hennesh, head of the Shari Haneseg Regional Council.

The dispute has taken on broader meaning for some officials, who see a test of the government's commitment to open its markets and to ease socialist-inspired regulations and high tariffs that have kept many products out of reach for most Israelis.

The question is whether Israeli fries, known here as chips, are up to snuff. McDonald's says no.

To a degree, the dispute also pits struggling collective farms against a growing fast-food industry. McDonald's, which plans to open its first outlet in Israel outside Tel Aviv in the fall, has not publicly threatened to stay away if it does not get what it

wants. But one of its Israeli executives, Eitan Bar-Zeev, points out that as many as 500 jobs in five restaurants will be at stake by the end of next year, and up to 2,000 jobs by 1998.

McDonald's has found local suppliers for tomatoes, buns, chicken, cheese and kosher beef for its Big Mac hamburgers.

But french fries present a problem. Wholesale prices are high, in part because costly irrigation makes potato-growing expensive here. McDonald's, however, blames the monopoly that one Israeli company, Tapud, has been allowed to have on frozen potato products. And it says that neither Tapud nor local growers have proved that they can churn out fries en

But Mr. Kohl's argument was resisted by Prime Minister John Major of Britain who called it "a recipe for chaos."

Mr. Major, backed by most other EC leaders, contended that dropping the ban would "worsen the bloodshed, risk widening the conflict and force the withdrawal" of UN peacekeeping forces — many of them French and British.

In the end, Mr. Kohl dropped his appeal in the interests of maintaining a united Community front. "I still think lifting the arms embargo is the best policy, but I understand the reasons why others, at least at this time, don't agree," he said.

The prolonged debate over Bosnia at a summit meeting that was supposed to chart Europe's path toward economic recovery and invigorate the crusade for continental unity again demonstrated how the Balkan conflict has defied the peacemaking efforts of European leaders and distracted their attention from internal problems.

The Community's leaders agreed to act on a French proposal to create a new European security pact designed to secure protection for

# Bosnian Shake-Up Over Peace Talks

## Overruling Muslim Leader, Presidency to Meet Mediators

Compiled in Our Staff From Dispatches  
ZAGREB, Croatia — Bosnia's collective leadership wrestled negotiating power from its Muslim president on Tuesday, overruling him by deciding to attend talks on a Serbian-Croatian plan to carve up their country.

The collective presidency announced plans to meet with international mediators Wednesday in Geneva, while President Alija Izetbegovic returned to Bosnia.

Gathering for only the second time in Bosnia's 15-month-old war, the Bosnian presidency effectively pushed Mr. Izetbegovic aside in its quest for a way to end the conflict.

A presidency member, Fikret Abdic, also a Muslim, said the body had voted, 7 to 2, to attend the Geneva talks. The "no" votes came from Mr. Izetbegovic and an ally, Ejup Ganic. Mr. Abdic said, "They also criticized Mr. Izetbegovic's failure to make peace with the Serbs. He had been in meetings with the Muslims against the Serbs who now control most of Bosnia territory."

Sarajevo radio said Mr. Izetbegovic insisted at a meeting of the collective presidency in the Croatian capital, Zagreb, that the plan by Bosnian Serbs and Croats to create three ethnic states should be discussed by the Bosnian parliament before the government negotiated in Geneva.

Mr. Izetbegovic acknowledged

that there were differences in the presidency and said those going to Geneva had no power to negotiate.

"They were very interested in the new ideas of Lord Owen," he said, referring to the European Community mediator. "I wasn't."

The proposal to divide Bosnia along ethnic lines into three parts was unveiled at a meeting last week, which included most members of Bosnia's presidency. But Mr. Izetbegovic walked out.

He maintains that the proposed division would sanction "ethnic cleansing" — the forced removal of ethnic groups from territory to consolidate control over it.

Mr. Abdic said the presidency would propose that foreign ministers from Britain, Denmark and Belgium — the immediate past, future and present holders of the European Community's rotating leadership — attend future talks on Bosnia.

The Muslim sense of betrayal over the Serbian-Croatian plan was fed Sunday by a secret meeting between the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, Radovan Karadzic, and Mate Boban, leader of Bosnia's Croats.

The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug quoted Momcilo Krajcinik, speaker of the Bosnian Serbs' self-declared parliament, as saying that last registers showed that Serbs owned 64 percent of the land in the former Yugoslav republic.

The Serbs were prepared to return everything they held above that percentage at the peace negotiations in Geneva, Mr. Krajcinik said.

A United Nations aid convoy, meanwhile, reached the Muslim enclave of Gorazde on Tuesday, providing it with its first shipment of food and medicine since the city came under attack by Serbs nearly a month ago, UN officials said.



Two young Bosnian Croats shooting toy guns at imaginary aircraft during a cease-fire Tuesday in the central Bosnian town of Busovaca, which is almost completely surrounded by Muslim forces.

# Major Faces An Upheaval Over Party Finances

By Richard Stevenson  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Battered by a series of political missteps and declining support in the polls, Britain's governing Conservative Party is now facing growing questions about the propriety of its campaign finances, leaving Prime Minister John Major once again on the defensive.

In the latest disclosure, The Guardian, a newspaper traditionally sympathetic to the opposition Labour Party, reported Tuesday that the Conservatives had accepted as much as \$10.5 million from people with close ties to the government of Saudi Arabia just prior to last year's general election.

The Conservative Party's own rules prohibit accepting contributions from foreign governments, although such contributions are not illegal.

Mr. Major, speaking to reporters at the European Community summit meeting in Copenhagen, called the report "total and utter fantasy."

Prince Bandar bin Sultan of Saudi Arabia, who was named in the story as the key contact with the Conservatives, and who is his nation's ambassador to the United States, also denied the Guardian report.

In Parliament on Tuesday, Labour's deputy leader, Margaret Beckett, opened a previously planned debate on campaign financing by saying there was "an atmosphere of sleaze and an odor of corruption" surrounding the Conservative Party.

The Guardian's report, attributed to unnamed Saudi sources, followed disclosures over the last several weeks that the Conservatives had accepted more than \$600,000 in donations during the late 1980s from Asif Nadir, a prominent British business executive.

Mr. Nadir recently jumped bail and fled to northern Cyprus to escape trial on fraud charges related to the collapse of his company, Polly Peck.

Mr. Major said Sunday that the party would probably return the contributions made by Mr. Nadir through Polly Peck.

British newspapers have reported that prior to fleeing the country, Mr. Nadir sought to enlist the help of Conservative members of Parliament in putting his case to government prosecutors.

One government official, Michael Mates, the minister for Northern Ireland, gave Mr. Nadir a watch inscribed "Don't let the bugger get you down" before Mr. Nadir fled.

Mr. Mates has also acknowledged accepting the loan of a car for the use of his former wife from a public relations executive representing Mr. Nadir. Mr. Mates said Tuesday that he had done nothing wrong and would not resign.

Despite a spate of positive economic news and success in pushing toward ratification of the Treaty on European Union over objections within his own party, Mr. Major's government continues to lurch from crisis to crisis.

On Monday, Michael Heseltine, the trade and industry minister and one of Mr. Major's strongest political allies, suffered a mild heart attack while vacationing in Venice.

■ **Saudi Denial of Report**  
The Saudi Embassy in Washington on Tuesday denied the report in The Guardian, and said that Prince Bandar bin Sultan would seek legal advice on obtaining a retraction, Reuters reported.

"All the allegations in the Guardian's article are untrue and wholly without foundation," a statement released by the embassy said.

■ **Director Investigated**  
Fedele Confalonieri, managing director of Fininvest Communications, controlled by the audiovisual magnate Silvio Berlusconi, has been notified he is under investigation for presumed violation of the law on financing political parties, a legal source said on Tuesday, Agence France-Press reported from Milan.

Mr. Confalonieri has been accused of having helped finance the Socialist Party by funding festivities held by the party daily, L'Avanti.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Mandela and Buthelezi to Discuss Prospects for Peace at Summit Talks

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Nelson Mandela, leader of the African National Congress, and Inkatha Freedom Party leader, Chief Minister Buthelezi, will discuss peace plans Wednesday during an important week of talks on ending apartheid.

The meeting, their first in more than two years, will seek an end to the fighting between the ANC and Inkatha that has killed thousands of blacks in recent years. Their previous meeting and a national peace accord signed two years ago have failed to halt the bloodshed.

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Black and white negotiators from 26 parties are to meet Friday, with the ANC and the white government seeking to confirm April 27 as the date for South Africa's first multiracial elections. Inkatha, meanwhile, has joined other conservative black groups and pro-apartheid whites in opposing an election date until all the negotiating groups agree on the form of a postapartheid government.

On Tuesday, the small, militant Pan-Africanist Congress said it agreed "in principle" with all other groups at the negotiations to reject violence and armed struggle. The military wing of the Pan-Africanist Congress has been linked to attacks on the police and white civilians as part of an armed struggle against apartheid. The government had demanded that the Pan-Africanist Congress end its armed struggle or drop out of negotiations.

## Coalition Dismisses Khmer Rouge

PHNOM PENH (AP) — The leader of Cambodia's leading political party said Tuesday that the Khmer Rouge was not seeking to be included in an interim government but will not oppose it.

The political leader, Prince Norodom Ranisiddhi, spoke after meeting with Deputy Secretary of State Clifton R. Wharton, the highest-ranking U.S. official to visit Cambodia in more than 20 years. Mr. Wharton ended his one-day visit by saying the United States would not provide economic aid if the interim government included the Khmer Rouge, which boycotted last month's election for a constituent assembly.

Immediate economic assistance is considered crucial to the country's stability because of growing restlessness by soldiers and civil servants who have not been paid in months. The Khmer Rouge, a radical Marxist group responsible for, by some estimates, up to 2 million deaths of Cambodians during its reign in the 1970s, still controls about 20 percent of Cambodia, with more than 10,000 fighters.

## Algerian Intellectual Is Assassinated

ALGIERS (AP) — A well-known sociologist was killed at his Algiers home Tuesday morning, shortly after being named to an official research organization to replace a colleague killed in a similar attack in March.

Authorities said the attackers tied up the two children of Mohammed Boukhobza, 52, then slit his throat as the children watched. The attacker entered his home shortly after 8 A.M. after his wife, the head of an elementary school, left for work.

There was no claim of responsibility for the killing. But it bore similarities to previous attacks blamed on Islamic extremists fighting to topple Algeria's military-backed leaders. They have recently begun targeting intellectuals, many with ties to the government. Mr. Boukhobza was the sixth such personality assassinated since March.

## Nigeria Moves to End Election Crisis

LAGOS (Reuters) — President Ibrahim Babangida's decision-making council is scheduled to meet Wednesday to try to find a solution to a political crisis that has followed the June 12 presidential election.

The meeting will coincide with an appeals court hearing on a lower court order that blocked the release last week of final election results. Sources close to the presidency said they were optimistic that the outcome of the meeting would help defuse the crisis that has followed Nigeria's first presidential poll in a decade.

General Babangida's plan to end military rule and hand over the government to an elected civilian has been caught in litigation that experts say could take more than a month to unravel. General Babangida, in power since 1985, has said he planned to step down on Aug. 27.

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## Egypt Investigates Leak to U.S. Press

CAIRO (WP) — Egyptian military investigators have questioned a retired army general and a journalist about comments attributed to them in a recent Wall Street Journal article that detailed problems besetting President Hosni Mubarak, Egyptian sources say.

Apparently neither retired Brigadier General Mourad E. Dessouki nor the journalist, Mohammed Sid-Ahmed, has been charged, but both are said to be under investigation for disclosing military secrets.

General Dessouki heads military studies at a semi-official research organization after a 27-year career in the army. Mr. Sid-Ahmed is a leftist political columnist.

# Reactor Safe, Russia Insists

UN Experts Favor Independent Study of Power Units

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

VIENNA — The UN International Atomic Energy Agency called Tuesday for an "independent international verification" of new evidence offered by Russia that one of its Chernobyl-type reactors is safer than major Western nuclear plants.

The evidence was submitted this month to a team of 20 specialists from 10 Western countries who examined the "top-of-the-line" 1,000 megawatt RBMK reactor at Smolensk.

According to the evidence, a computerized "accident analysis" of this reactor, which is an improved third-generation version of the one that exploded at Chernobyl in 1986, "seems to exclude" any possibility of ruptures in the 1,600 steel tubes circulating water around the hot radioactive core.

Such a rupture could release enough high-pressure steam to blow the top off the reactor and cause a major nuclear catastrophe.

The International Atomic Energy Agency experts also reported a number of other "positive safety features" installed in this reactor, including greater use of secondary backup systems in the event a primary system fails.

But the Western experts criticized the reactor's electric wiring as potentially hazardous and they also objected to a lack of a backup emergency shutdown system and several other features.

A major safety weakness with all RBMK reactors, in the agency's eyes, is that they are not housed in a containment structure designed to hold radioactive materials in the event of an explosion.

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Last year, the Group of 7 countries — the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Japan — advised Russia that its RBMK and WWER-440 model 230 pressurized-water reactors were fundamentally flawed. They recommended that all of them be shut down within three or four years to reduce the risk of another Chernobyl-type disaster.

They offered financial help for improving the safety features. But with the estimated cost of upgrading all these reactors running into tens of billions of dollars, it is uncertain whether enough money will ever be forthcoming.

Russia and the other countries of the former Soviet bloc are reluctant to shut down any of the power-generating reactors because of economic consequences. They would have to burn oil and gas they otherwise can export for hard currency, or they would have to turn to costly imports.

On Monday, the environmental organization Greenpeace made public a report to the Tokyo summit meeting, prepared by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Paris-based International Energy Agency.

This report suggested that, making certain assumptions, it might be cheaper to shut down the dangerous reactors and switch to other power supplies rather than try to make them safer.

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# BOSNIA: Pledge of More Troops

Continued from Page 1

minority rights among those countries who wish to join or draw closer to the Community. But notably, the plan fails to address the conflict unfolding in the Balkans.

The French president, Francois Mitterrand, responding to Mr. Kohl's call to lift the arms embargo, described this action as "the last resort." He said European countries should either support the UN appeal for 7,600 troops to protect Muslim enclaves, now designated as "safe areas," or pull out all peacekeeping forces and allow weapons to flood the region.

That argument appeared to shock other leaders into realizing that they had no other choice but to respond to the UN appeal for more troops and material support. Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands said the leaders understood that dropping the arms ban would "create the expectation that you don't believe in your own policy" of carrying out humanitarian aid.

The Netherlands promised this week to send 400 more troops, the only EC country to make a new contribution. France and Britain insist that they cannot afford to send more troops, Germany says it is constrained by its constitution and its past Nazi occupation of Yugoslavia from doing so, and Italy is considered too close to the

area of conflict to allow its troops to get involved.

In the absence of any will to become further involved on the ground, the European leaders emphasized the call for further negotiations to reach a peaceful settlement on the basis of a Serbian-Croatian proposal that would split Bosnia into three ethnic republics.

"Since I promoted the text, I will propose a new draft to the Senate on Thursday," he said after a meeting in Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's office with two ministers who said Parliament had taken the anti-foreigner drive too far.

Mr. Pasqua said that all those present were now in full agreement. But he did not spell out the changes he would bring to the text.

"What is important is to be able to carry out identity checks in a manner that conforms to the constitution and respect of human rights," he said. "But police do not need to have the necessary means."

Prime Minister Balladur has pledged to halt immigration and to crack down on illegal immigrants, who are estimated to number between 300,000 and a million in addition to the country's four million legal foreign residents.

Returning from the Copenhagen EC summit meeting, Mr. Balladur declined to take sides in the dispute that began when Justice Minister Pierre Méhaignerie and Social Affairs Minister Simone Veil wrote in his asking that the amendment be withdrawn.

Mr. Balladur's Gaullist party added the amendment to the government's immigration bill in the National Assembly last week. It would have allowed identity checks based "on any evidence that a person is foreign other than race."

Critics viewed the measure as aimed largely at foreigners from the Third World. They noted that barring the use of race to single people out would not stop police hounding in on Arabs or Africans because of their clothes or the way they spoke.

Civil rights campaigners had said the provision as it stood was a license to harass blacks and Arabs — among the largest immigrant communities in France — and have dubbed it the "criminal face amendment."

A right-wing Gaullist member of Parliament, Alain Marsaud, author of the amendment, denied any intention to discriminate.

"I don't want yellow people to be checked because they are yellow or blacks to be checked because they are black," he said. "It will be up to the police to use their imagination."

Asked what criteria the police should use, he told Europe 1 radio: "If you are reading The New York Times in the street, you may be presumed to be a foreigner."

# Under Pressure, Paris Revising Plan To Check Foreigners' IDs in Streets

PARIS — Interior Minister Charles Pasqua appeared to back down Tuesday in a dispute over giving the police wide powers to halt foreigners for identity checks.

Mr. Pasqua, seeking to avoid a crisis in France's center-right government, said he would modify proposed new legislation, denounced by civil rights advocates as racist.

The law would have empowered police to stop foreigners at random in the streets to check their documents.

"This text has given rise to interpretations that did not correspond to the interpretation and will of those who drafted it," Mr. Pasqua said.

# Italy Vote Clears TV Reforms

ROME — The government of Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi put its future on the line on Tuesday in an effort to rid state television of political influence.

The two-month administration declared a vote of confidence on the issue in the Senate to sweep away hundreds of filibustering amendments put forth by opposition parties.

If it loses the vote — expected between Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning — the government will fall, plunging Italy into chaos and jeopardizing political reform. It has already passed the Chamber of Deputies.

If it wins, the bill will become law, removing one of the major abuses of power by the entrenched political parties, which were trounced in local elections.

Mr. Ciampi has a substantial majority in the 315-seat house, and political sources said they expected the vote to mirror the one he survived in May, when his coalition was backed by the main opposition leaders.

But should the government fall, the first victim would be a sweeping reform of the voting system now being pushed through Parliament so early general elections can be called.

That change aims to give Italy stronger and cleaner government by replacing proportional representation with a first-past-the-post system, a proposal overwhelmingly endorsed in a referendum two months ago.

Proportional voting is blamed for allowing establishment parties led by Mr. Ciampi's main backers, the Christian Democrats, to stay in power almost indefinitely.

Without the sanction of being voted out of power, parties treated state institutions as their own, filling them with cronies, using them to extract bribes and creaming off profits into party coffers.

■ **Director Investigated**  
Fedele Confalonieri, managing director of Fininvest Communications, controlled by the audiovisual magnate Silvio Berlusconi, has been notified he is under investigation for presumed violation of the law on financing political parties, a legal source said on Tuesday, Agence France-Press reported from Milan.

Mr. Confalonieri has been accused of having helped finance the Socialist Party by funding festivities held by the party daily, L'Avanti.

# UN Cites Gain in Aidid's Defeat

Referring to United Nations reconciliation and reconstruction efforts, Mr. Howe said, "We will now be able to accelerate the process."

In an address to UN officials who were evacuated from Somalia before the military action in Mogadishu, Mr. Howe said that the United Nations "had a pretty good idea" where General Aidid was hiding and would apprehend him in a way that minimized casualties. The United Nations has ordered the warlord's arrest.

"When the time comes to arrest him, we will do it," Mr. Howe said.

General Aidid, whose Mogadishu military machine was destroyed in the attack, is accused of responsibility for the June 5 slayings of 24 Pakistani peacekeepers, which triggered the UN military response.

Mr. Howe also said that he had held talks with 11 of 15 Somali political factions, and with clan elders from southern Mogadishu, the area of the capital where General Aidid's military strongholds were situated.

"I believe the removal of the one man who tried to oppose reconciliation is something which will now speed up the process," he said.

Mr. Howe said his highest priority was to get relief operations re-started and UN staff out into the rest of the country.

He reiterated that the long-term goal of the UN operation now was the total disarmament of the country.

"It is a tough job; we have a long road ahead of us," he said.

# Neo-Nazi Leader Is Suspected as Terrorist Trainer

The Potsdam chief prosecutor, Rolf Grunbaum, said that the investigation had been turned over to the Federal Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe. "There are suspicions that this is a terrorist organization," he said.

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# Did Dinosaur Do In the Dinosaurs?

A new report suggests that the celestial object that may have wiped out dinosaurs 65 million years ago was not a single mass but a swarm of separate objects. The New York Times says the report gets a cosmic boost from the fact that at this moment, about 20 large cometary fragments are rushing through space toward a predicted collision with Jupiter next year.

The doomsday rock idea was first proposed in 1980 by Walter Alvarez, a geologist at the University of California at Berkeley. He and his colleagues had found unusually large amounts of the rare metal iridium in sediments laid down about the time the dinosaurs died out. They proposed that the iridium came from a cosmic catastrophe.

The theory got a huge boost when scientists found a crater about 110 miles (180 kilometers) wide on the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico, formed by an object big enough to cause mass extinctions by blotting out the sun with a global pall of dust.

But the new study says bits of asteroid in the Western Pacific could not have come from the

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# AMERICAN TOPICS

## Mexican Site, 6,200 Miles Away

And it says similar finds around the globe have differing chemical compositions, suggesting that they came from other impacts that all occurred about the same time.

## Short Takes

■ **The largest U.S. shopping cart manufacturer**, UNR Industries, Inc., of Chicago, has stepped up installation of child seat belts on its carts. Several states are considering a requirement that all carts have such belts. According to a federal report, falls from shopping carts are among the leading causes of head and facial injuries to American children, sending more than 19,000 children under the age of 5 to emergency rooms in 1991 alone.

Los Angeles apparently has had no native-born mayor since Fred Eaton in 1898. The Los Angeles Times reports, "though records of some early leaders are sketchy." Tom Bradley, who is retiring after 20 years as mayor, was born in Calvert, Texas. The mayor-elect, Richard Riordan, was born in New York.

## Alarmed by a Neighbor's Phone Call

Alarmed by a neighbor's phone call at 2 A.M., a homeowner in Uniondale, New York, said he looked out his window and saw two men stealing his lawn, spilling up his newly laid sod and stacking it in a shopping cart. Marcus Riba, 26, a landscaper, was charged with petty larceny. A second suspect escaped.

# TRAVEL UPDATE

An estimated one million travelers in Taiwan were stranded when about 2,000 drivers for nine private bus companies called an 11-hour strike in Taipei on Tuesday. The drivers were protesting a decision by their employers to make them pay fines for pollution emitted by buses. The strike ended after employers agreed to pay the fines, the municipal Department of Transportation said.

Italy's fiscal police are to be more lenient on beachgoers caught with receipts for items bought at seashore snack pavilions. Finance Minister Francesco Gallo decided Tuesday to bend under the protests of beachgoers that most bathing suits have no place to put a receipt. Buyers are required to hold on to receipts for several hours after the purchase. Last year, an eight-year-old boy was fined 50,000 lire (\$32) when he was caught without a receipt for an ice cream cone.

Hundreds of tourists and other travelers were stranded at Greek ports Tuesday when seamen pressing for better conditions went on strike and canceled ferry sailings to the islands.

Seamen on the ferry line Corse-Méditerranée are to begin a three-day strike Wednesday, threatening to disrupt traffic from Marseille to North Africa and the island of Corsica.

Italy plans to restore frescoes by Giotto in Padua's Scrovegni Chapel and stave one of the central works of the Renaissance. The \$3 million plan calls for a reduction in air pollution inside the chapel by building a labyrinthine glass entrance to "decontaminate" visitors as they enter and keep out impurities that are damaging the 14th century works.

# From Politics

Arthur Higbee

# AT THE SIDELINE / THE CULTURE WAR



Vice President Al Gore greeting trainees in a San Francisco community service program. The 1,500 young people will work this summer on projects to aid poor children. The program is a prototype for a year-round national service plan proposed by the Clinton administration, expected to have up to 150,000 participants.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Clinton Calls Washington Part of the Problem

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton intensified his attack against Washington critics of his deficit-reduction plan on Tuesday, saying the nation would pay a heavy price "if the failed policies of the past are not abandoned."

He said Washington "never was willing to take responsibility for the future of this country, leaving it to the mayors and the governors to make all the tough choices."

In a slap at the Republicans' control of the White House for 12 years, as well as at Democratic rule over Congress, Mr. Clinton said, "We got make-believe budgets from presidents and mandates without money from Congress."

The president made his remarks in a speech to the Conference of Mayors, meeting in New York. He spoke at his \$500 billion deficit reduction bill was up for action in the Senate. (AP)

### Scientists Say They Don't Need More Money

WASHINGTON — For the first time in modern memory, leaders in science have suggested that it does not need an increase in federal funding to keep the United States ahead in the world's quest for knowledge. They even suggest that some fields might take less money to allow other fields to expand.

A committee of the National Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Medicine and the National Academy of Engineering, released a report Monday saying that it was time for scientists to give ratings to the nation's progress in various fields of science, with an eye to just how much money should be spent on science, and how.

It is the first time that a major scientific organization has outlined a procedure for determining, with the help of some objective numbers, how well fields of science are doing so that the White House and Congress can decide which fields may be getting enough money, and which fields too much.

It is also the first time that the national academies, noted mostly for the slowness of their advice and avoidance of controversial issues, felt impelled to say that U.S. science can remain world-class in all major fields, and clearly ahead of the world in a few, with no significant increase in funds for the moment. (NYT)

### Quote / Unquote

Cindy Steward, a waitress in Paradise, California, the hometown of Henry Louis Ritzenthaler, the newly reported half-brother of the president: "Who cares? Anyway, if you were Bill Clinton's brother, would you admit it in the newspaper?" (NYT)

### Away From Politics

- The \$100 million gift to the Peddie School from the publishing magnate Walter Annenberg will mean a raise for teachers and more scholarships for students who cannot afford the Hightstown, New Jersey prep school's \$12,900 annual tuition. "In the next year or so, it is very likely, if not probable, that close to 50 percent of our students can be on scholarships," said the headmaster, Thomas DeGray. Now, 28 percent get scholarships.
- Endeavour's astronauts chatted with President Bill Clinton about space as they closed in on their orbiting quarry, a European satellite loaded with science experiments. "I'm especially pleased about that because it shows what we can do in the way of international cooperation as well as science," Mr. Clinton told the crew.
- A judge ruled that a woman with HIV wasn't negligent for failing to disclose to doctors before surgery that she was infected with the virus. But the Los Angeles Superior Court judge refused to reduce a \$102,500 jury award against the woman.
- Conditions for the children of America's poor have worsened over the past 20 years, the National Research Council said. Professor Joel F. Handler of UCLA, chairman of the council's report committee, said more American children than ever before are growing up in poor neighborhoods and face futures of unemployment and more poverty.
- The captain and the 10-man crew of the Golden Venture, the ship that ran aground off New York City two weeks ago with nearly 300 illegal Chinese immigrants aboard, were indicted on conspiracy and smuggling charges. (AP, NYT, Reuters)

## New U.S. Signals on Vietnam

### Clinton Team Backs IMF Loan but Delays on Trade Ban

By Thomas W. Lippman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's senior foreign policy advisers have recommended that the United States allow the International Monetary Fund to refinance Vietnam's debt, giving Hanoi access to global capital markets, officials said.

But the advisers are split on whether the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam should be lifted, the officials said.

"There is no change in our position that progress in our relationship with Vietnam depends upon progress in full disclosure on MIAs and POWs," the White House spokeswoman, Dee Dee Myers, said Tuesday, according to Reuters. "The president continues to press for the Vietnamese government to do as much as they can."

IMF directors are scheduled to vote July 12 on a plan that would enable Vietnam to pay off about \$140 million it owes the fund. This IMF "seal of approval" would clear the way for international banks to lend money to Vietnamese enterprises, a Treasury Department official said.

If Mr. Clinton accepts the recommendation, reached at a high-level meeting last week, the United States would vote in favor of the financing package — a gesture that would acknowledge Vietnam's cooperation in the ongoing search for information about American servicemen still missing from the Vietnam War.

### UN Body Assails U.S. Verdict on Haitian Refugees

GENEVA — The UN High Commissioner for Refugees on Tuesday criticized the U.S. Supreme Court verdict upholding the government's right to turn back Haitian refugees on the high seas without hearing their requests for political asylum.

"UMIRC believes that blocking the flight of refugees to repatriate them to a place where they might be threatened is contrary to international refugee treaties," said Sylvana Foa, a spokeswoman for the high commissioner said.

"We would consider any such a position a setback for international refugee law," the spokeswoman said. She said the reaction was a preliminary one while agency lawyers studied the ruling.

More than 40,000 Haitian refugees have been intercepted at sea since Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Haiti's first democratically elected president, was forced out in September 1991.

The court had ruled, 8 to 1, that the policy of stopping Haitians in international waters and sending them back to their country did not violate federal immigration law or international treaty obligations.

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## Nominee With Right Stuff

### Humanities Post Issue: Free Speech vs. PC

By Robin Toner  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It rarely rises to the prominence of the great struggles over taxes or abortion, but the culture war continues along the border of academia and politics. It is bitter, long-running and intense, and Sheldon Hackney has found himself in the thick of it.

Mr. Hackney, the president of the University of Pennsylvania, was nominated by President Bill Clinton to be the next chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

On paper, his confirmation would seem routine, even preordained: A career marked by steady advancement in higher education; important and vocal friends from Mike Wallace, the journalist, to C. Vann Woodward, the historian; and intriguing Southern roots. His in-laws, Virginia and Clifford Durr, were renowned Alabama liberals. His wife, Lucy Durr Hackney, is a children's advocate and a friend of Hillary Rodham Clinton.

But Mr. Hackney has also become, much to his dismay, a symbol of political correctness on America's college campuses, an exemplar of a liberal orthodoxy that its critics assert has hampered free speech and chewed up numerous innocents along the way.

Chief among them, these critics contend, is Eden Jacobowitz, a freshman at the university from Lawrence, N.Y., who was pursued over racial harassment charges at Penn after simply shouting, he insisted throughout the case, "Shut up, you water buffalo!" to a group of noisy black students outside his dormitory one night.

Mr. Jacobowitz, who was born in Israel, said the remark had no racial significance, arguing that he was reaching for the word "buckwheat," Hebrew for water oxen or, in slang, "foolish person." His case prompted scores of newspaper columns and editorials, many of them demanding to know why Mr. Hackney and the university's administrators would let such a case go so far, so long.

The case was dropped in May, but the black students contending that publicity prevented them from getting a fair hearing, Mr. Jacobowitz said that he, too, was dissatisfied with the process and the outcome.

At the time, Mr. Hackney declared that "two important university values, diversity and open expression, seem to be in conflict." His allies said that the comments were taken out of context, that he emphasized the university's commitment to free speech. But the statement spoke volumes about the colliding world views of this debate.

What is at stake, to be sure, is not a major piece of federal turf. But the National Endowment for the Humanities, with a budget of more than \$170 million, is a substantial source of grants for the academic world. It has also proven to be a bully pulpit for past chairmen such as William J. Bennett and Lynne V. Cheney, who served during the Reagan and Bush administrations.

Moreover, the Hackney nomination does not come in a political vacuum. Still wounded by the failed nomination of Lani Guinier, a law professor also from Penn, to be assistant attorney general for civil rights, the Clinton administration is intent on minimizing controversy around any nomination at the moment.

Mr. Hackney's allies present the educator, who is 59, as a reasonable, tolerant man who helped turn this Ivy League school into a far more diverse environment, noting that undergraduate minority enrollment rose to 30 percent from 13 percent during his 12 years as president. He may be cautious, they say, but he successfully balanced all the competing cultures, sensitivities, needs and demands of a modern university, which is not an easy task.

"He's a Southerner, a moderate guy, not an ideologue at all," said William H. Gray 3d, head of the United Negro College Fund and former majority whip of the House who represented a district in Philadelphia.

His conservative critics counter that he simply toes the PC line, the term for "politically correct," which is often used ironically to refer to "correct" liberal attitudes, particularly regarding women, ethnic minorities and homosexuals. In recent years, it has become a frequent line of attack, with critics asserting that many college campuses now enforce those attitudes to such an extent that freedom of speech is trampled upon.

"We do have concerns about what appears to be a chilling atmosphere on a lot of university campuses, and our fear is that he will bring the same philosophy to his work at the humanities," said Gary Bauer, a former Reagan adviser who now heads the conservative Family Research Council.

Not all the opposition comes from the right. Nat Hentoff, the columnist and First Amendment specialist, argues: "When it's trendy or PC, he'll give the free speech line. But if it's the water buffalo man, he's not interested."

And many conservatives would revel in turning Mr. Hackney's nomination into a debate over political correctness.

## Pope Vows to Help Drum Out Molesters

By Peter Steinfels  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In his first public statement on a problem that has badly shaken the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, Pope John Paul II has told American bishops that he will help them use church law to remove child molesters from the ranks of the priesthood.

In a letter released Monday in Rome and Washington, the Pope told the bishops he fully shared their sorrow and concern for the young victims "so seriously hurt by these misdeeds." And he said a committee "of experts" from the Vatican and the National Conference of Catholic Bishops would study how to apply church law, known as canon law, to the situation.

Canon law provides serious penalties, including dismissal, for sexual misconduct and criminal behavior, both of which are involved in molesting minors. But the law contains many procedures for protecting priests against unfounded accusations, and certain provisions that have made its strict enforcement difficult.

The letter, dated June 11, was the Pope's first major public acknowledgment of the problem of sexual abuse of minors. Earlier this spring, he spoke to American bishops visiting Rome about the value of screening candidates for the priesthood more rigorously.

A number of bishops have complained quietly that the Vatican has shown little sympathy for the difficulties they face in dealing with the recent barrage of sexual-misconduct cases. They have been particularly troubled by obstacles to dismissing an offending priest whose moral or psychological state prevents him from being safely reassigned to any ministry but who refuses to resign from the active priesthood.

The Pope, in his letter, said that he was responding to the sentiments expressed by American bishops in their "ad limina" (to the threshold) visits to Rome, the personal reports that the bishops make every five years to the Pope and Vatican officials.

Among the obstacles to dismissing priests who are offenders is the fact that minors are defined in church law as those under 16 rather than 18, the age in most American states, so that a priest who has sex with someone 16 or over, while guilty of violating church law, is not guilty under church law of having sex with a minor. In canon law, priests cannot be penalized for acts that occurred more than five years ago, whereas the statute of limitations in American criminal and civil law has increasingly been extended for cases of sexual abuse against minors.

Furthermore, if a priest molested a youth under a psychological compulsion — precisely the reason that church leaders would want to dismiss him — that condition can be cited in church law as a reason for mitigating the penalty.

Last Thursday, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, meeting in New Orleans, announced the formation by the American bishops of a special committee to investigate sexual abuse of minors by priests and propose ways of preventing abuse and caring for victims.

The problem of sexual abuse of children and adolescents by priests is not confined to the United States. In recent years, similar cases have rocked the church in Canada as well in the United States. During the past year, the bishops of England and Wales issued a letter lamenting such behavior.

Many experts in sexual disorders and church leaders, too, feel that the frequency of cases coming to light in these countries, as opposed to Europe and elsewhere, is due more to aggressive media attention and to the growing willingness of victims to speak out rather than to any actual difference in the extent of misconduct.

## Pat Nixon, Self-Effacing First Lady, Dies

New York Times Service

Pat Nixon, 81, the uncomplaining silent partner in Richard Nixon's lifetime of political triumph and disgrace, died of lung cancer Tuesday at the couple's home in Park Ridge, New Jersey.

On the eve of Mr. Nixon's inauguration as president in 1969, Mrs. Nixon was asked if she had ever encouraged her husband to enter politics.

"No," she said. "I did not. Politics was not what I would have chosen for him because, after all, you don't see as much of your husband as you would like and it's a hard life."

But, she went on, Mr. Nixon was convinced that politics was his duty.

"What could I do?" she said. When Mrs. Nixon did was subjugate her instinct for privacy and homemaking and become her husband's faithful companion in his turbulent years in the political arena, from the happy early years after his election in 1952, to the humiliating resignation as president of the United States in August 1974, under the shadow of im-

peachment proceedings that grew out of the Watergate scandals.

In Mr. Nixon's years as representative, senator, vice president, California gubernatorial candidate, presidential candidate and president, his wife was a fixture at his side, always seeming to listen to his speeches and maintaining a gracious, if thin, smile. Enduring and energetic, she traveled tens of thousands of miles and shook, probably, millions of hands.

Although her years before the public exceeded those of her two predecessors at the White House, Mrs. Nixon did not seem to stamp her distinct personality on the nation's consciousness. Instead, her image was of a private, dutiful wife seemingly self-contained and impenetrable.

Her composure rarely wavered in her appearances with her husband in such trying circumstances as his televised "Checkers" speech in 1952, when he denied unethical use of an \$18,000 political fund ("Pat doesn't have a mink coat"); the ordeal in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1958, when a stone-throwing, anti-American mob besieged the Nixon limousine; and the Nixon's grim, hand-in-hand walk down a red carpet from the White House after his resignation Aug. 9, 1974.

Despite the early traumas and Mrs. Nixon's appeals to her husband to retire from politics, she was enthusiastic enough on the eve of his nomination as the Republican presidential candidate in 1968 to say "This really is the American dream, where people from humble circumstances can, through sheer hard work, go up the ladder."

Her self-effacing had, indeed, been humble. She was born Thelma Catherine Ryan in the small mining town of Ely, Nevada. Her father, William, an itinerant miner of Irish-American ancestry, gave her the nickname Pat because of her birth on the eve of St. Patrick's Day.

When Mr. Nixon ran a successful campaign for the Senate he granted controversy with her anti-Communist speeches, but his wife was portrayed in the press as projecting what would later be called a "20th-century born-in-a-log-cabin image."

She also began projecting the image of a self-effacing and gracious campaigner, always able to suppress distress and bitterness.

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Advertisement for 'COMMERCIAL & INVESTMENT PROPERTIES' appearing every Wednesday, featuring 'KALLBACK DIRECT'.

# Miyazawa, Party in Disarray, Goes on the Attack

By T. R. Reid  
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Leaders of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party fired back Tuesday against their many opponents, setting out their core argument for next month's election campaign: that the opposition parties are unreliable and leftist.

Arguing that the biggest opposition party, the Social Democratic Party of Japan, is well out of the mainstream on issues ranging from national defense to nuclear power plants, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said, "We can't possibly entrust the government to them."

Early forecasts for the national parliamentary election July 18 suggest that the long era of Liberal Democratic control will give way to a coalition government of opposition parties. But Mr. Miyazawa argued that a coalition would be too unpredictable when Japan is challenged around the world.

Mr. Miyazawa and his party may have gotten an indirect boost Tuesday when President Bill Clinton said Tokyo would have to open up its markets to the West regardless of who was elected to head the government.

"What's happening in Japan now, I think, has more than anything else to do with the legacy of the various political scandals and the political corruption," Mr. Clinton said.

"It's pretty clear to me," he said, "that no matter who winds up being prime minister of Japan and what faction they come out of, they're going to have to continue to open their economy to our products and they're going to have to continue to deal with their economy because they don't have a budget deficit, they've got a surplus."

In Japan, where the pronouncements of a U.S. president resonate heavily, these comments became banner news atop Tuesday's evening newspapers. And analysts said the remarks would help make Mr. Miyazawa's point.



Time could be running out for Mr. Miyazawa, right, who was at a cabinet meeting Tuesday with Foreign Minister Kabin Muto.

"When the U.S. president is tough on Japan, that's alarming for Japanese voters," said Takayoshi Miyazawa, a political consultant. "So when that kind of thing is the top news, the reaction of the voters will be, 'Oh gosh, who can we trust to deal with this? Maybe there's nobody but the LDP.'"

Mr. Miyazawa and other Liberal Democratic leaders have been arguing that their position is not reliable or experienced enough to stand up to an angry U.S. president.

In essence, this is the same argument for continuity and experience that George Bush made in the U.S. election. The problem for Mr. Miyazawa, just as it was for Mr. Bush, is that the voters seem more eager to bring about change

than to vote for more of the same. Opinion polls continue to show voters moving away from the Liberal Democrats. Perhaps more telling, some Liberal Democratic candidates in the upcoming city council election in Tokyo have started pasting plain paper over the "Liberal Democratic Party" label on their posters.

Mr. Miyazawa focused his attack on the Socialists, which he referred to as "the leading opposition party." This is a safe line of attack for the Liberal Democrats, because many Socialist positions are well left of the mainstream.

By talking about the Socialists, Mr. Miyazawa can also refer to the greatest triumph of his 20-month term as head of the government — the passage of a bill authorizing dispatch of Japanese

troops to United Nations peace-keeping units overseas. The Socialists have consistently opposed that idea, but it has been popular in a nation that is actively looking for a bigger role in world affairs.

In fact, though, Mr. Miyazawa's most serious challenge comes not from the liberal Socialists, but rather from former members of his own party, who are quitting the Liberal Democrats and setting up parties of their own. Some 54 Liberal Democratic members of parliament have quit the party since Mr. Miyazawa lost a no-confidence vote Friday. On paper, at least, this means the Liberal Democrats no longer have a majority.

But Mr. Miyazawa remains prime minister, for now. This means he still has various ceremonial functions, including greeting foreign VIPs. On Wednesday, for example, he is to greet a visitor to Tokyo in a session that should provide an irresistible photo opportunity for the Japanese press.

Mr. Miyazawa will shake hands with the former U.S. vice president, Dan Quayle.

Mounting Defections  
More than 40 rebel deputies, led by a former finance minister, Tsutomu Hata, resigned from the Liberal Democratic Party on Tuesday and were due to form a new centrist opposition group on Wednesday, Reuters reported.

Mr. Hata, a key figure in the no-confidence vote, handed in the resignations of 44 lawmakers, including his own, to the party headquarters.

# IRAN: Rising Voices of Despair

Continued from Page 1

revolutionary government that swept the pro-Western shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, from power has fueled the militancy that so infuriates the West.

In the eyes of the ruling clerics, the country remains under siege. And while the government says it wants to open up to the West, it also reads every Western move, from the presence of a small number of American troops in Kuwait to the sale of American cigarettes in the Middle East, as an example of the "Great Satan" drive to plunge Iran, and by inference Islam, into chaos and depravity.

"These Winston cigarettes, which no American smokes," a cleric on a radio talk show droned, "are also part of the plot to destroy us."

Islamic vigilantes have reappeared on street corners to search cars for Western videos and music cassettes, make sure women are properly dressed and hunt down bottles of bootleg alcohol. Even the religious edict condemning the British writer Salman Rushdie to death for blasphemy is now cited as yet another example of the West's ill will.

"Why do they send Rushdie here and there?" Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati asked. "Why do they try and provoke the situation?"

Iran is viewed by many of its neighbors and by the West as a menace. Among the Islamic countries that have come to fear it are Algeria, Egypt and Tunisia, which have angrily attacked Tehran for what they say has been the financing and training of their clandestine Islamic militant groups, leading Algeria to sever relations with Iran.

But the radical clerics see the isolation and domestic unrest as the result of Western hostility. President Hashemi Rafsanjani

has repeatedly reminded Iranians of his prediction that it would take a decade to rebuild Iran from the destruction caused by the eight-year war with Iraq.

The few Western-educated technocrats who now surround Mr. Rafsanjani say they are doing well in the fight to salvage an economy wrecked by widespread nationalization and the flight of most of the professional class.

"Iran has changed dramatically in the last four years," said Mohammed Hussein Adeli, the governor of the Central Bank. "Four years ago Tehran was a black, polluted city. The shops were empty. People waited in long lines to buy home appliances. Now there is hope. Everyone thinks of investing."

But owners and workers at the factories along the desolate New Karadj Road, 10 miles outside the capital, tell a different story. They cite Iran's inability to pay back some \$3 billion in short-term debt, much of it monthly overdrafts, which hampers their ability to borrow to pay for imports.

Iran's earnings problems exist in spite of its having boosted oil production to 4.1 million barrels a day from 2.5 million four years ago. Inflation is running at 40 percent, and much of the estimated \$16 billion in oil income — making up more than two-thirds of government revenue — is used to prop up failing state industries.

A petrochemical engineer who spent 16 years in New York stood at midnight in Laleh Park watching friends play a game of chess on a stone table. Nearby, university students cramming for exams hunched over books under the glare of lamp posts next to streams coming down from the Elburz Mountains.

Like many Western-educated professionals, the engineer was residually wooed to return and help

# Iran's Sweep Is Off Course, President Says

New York Times Service

TEHRAN — Four days into Iran's most repressive sweep against what it terms vice and social corruption with more than 800 arrests, closing of businesses and confiscation of private property, President Hashemi Rafsanjani announced that the operation had gone wrong.

Several clashes between the Anti-Vice Force and the public were reported by witnesses in Tehran, including the beating of a West European diplomat on Sunday for refusing to allow the authorities to search his car.

More than 800 women were arrested for violation of Islamic dress, in sweltering heat, with many being held for wearing sunglasses, according to accounts by witnesses.

"Unfortunately, in the call for social and moral propriety and attempts to dissuade the public from corruption," Mr. Rafsanjani told a audience of clerics Tuesday, "the authorities have not behaved well. They must understand that wrongdoing in this area is a sin in itself."

rebuild Iran. He tried to build a career over the last six years. But unable to make more than a few hundred dollars a month, and tired of the bureaucratic harassment, he is going back.

"It will take 20 years for this country just to return to where it was before the revolution," he said. "These clerics may last that long, because they do not shrink from brutality, but I don't intend to wait."

At his office near Tel Aviv, Mr. Bar-Zeev predicted that in the end McDonald's would open on time with the french fry it wants. But Mr. Herzlich warned that a banal blow would be struck against Israeli agriculture, and therefore, he said he must make sure that the chips do not just fall where they may.

"I don't believe McDonald's will stop at potatoes," he said. "The next step will be powdered milk, which is also expensive here. Then it will be orange juice concentrate. The sky is the limit."

# JAPAN: As Ruling Party Crumbles, Tokyo's Business Community Searches for Dynamism

Continued from Page 1  
mean confusion in the economic area and a power vacuum. Important decisions, including those involved in trade negotiations with the United States and the Group of Seven meeting in Tokyo next month are likely to be delayed.

Beyond that, what happens will depend on how the political situation turns out. The Liberal Democratic Party might retain a majority after the July 18 elections for the lower house of parliament.

One worry for business is that the Socialists, the largest opposition group, will gain power. "In any country, Socialists are bad

for business," said Kazuo Nakazawa, a managing director of Keidanren, Japan's most powerful business lobbying group, which will continue to support the Liberal Democrats.

Another potential problem, Mr. Nakazawa said, is that if there is a system of competing parties, each might try to win votes with spending programs that will drive Japan into a national budget deficit.

The three-legged stool has worked like this: Bureaucrats in powerful agencies like the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry have had

strong control over business. It is the bureaucrats who actually draw up most new laws and submit them to the Diet. The bureaucrats also interpret and enforce the laws.

But the politicians, meaning the leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party, influence the bureaucrats and make some big decisions like whether to send troops abroad or change the tax system.

And businesses, particularly through lobbying groups like Keidanren, give contributions to the Liberal Democratic Party in order to gain some influence over the bureaucrats.

The Liberal Democratic Party draws much of its support from farmers, who have voting power out of proportion to their relatively small number because voting districts were not adjusted as the nation became urbanized. Urban consumers pay high prices for some products, like produce and rice, because of bans on imports to support the farmers.

But if new parties come to the fore, analysts say, more attention will have to be paid to city dwellers, who make up the bulk of the population. That might make it more likely for laws to be passed to allow imports of agricultural products.

must nonetheless be protected because they could never compete against lower-priced imports that benefit, he said, from relatively cheap water and large government subsidies.

On this score, he has a friend in Agriculture Minister Yasuhiro Tsenu, who persuaded a special cabinet committee this month to say no to frozen fries from abroad. Every country, including the United States, protects its farmers, Mr. Tsenu argued, and 8 of 11 ministers on the panel agreed.

Burger Ranch, an Israeli fast-food chain, has gone to court for permission to import frozen fries, arguing that they are processed products that do not merit the special attention agriculture gets. Trade Minister Micha Harish promises to take the McDonald's

# FRIES: In Maccabees' Land, Revolt Over Big Mac

Continued from Page 1

meets to meet the chain's detailed specifications on length, crispness and taste.

As a result, Mr. Bar-Zeev says, he wants to import frozen fries until he finds an Israeli supplier who can meet the standards.

That is ridiculous, replies Aaron Niv, Tapud's managing director. "I'm sure we can fit McDonald's needs," he said. "They want a white potato, fine. They want it a certain length and thickness — they can have it."

In Shaar Hanegev, which produces 40 percent of the country's potato crop, Mr. Herzlich said that somehow Israelis have managed to get along fine for decades eating the local fries. But even if they do not know a bad french fry when they taste one, he added, farmers

issue to the full cabinet, saying that to keep out imported fries would fly in the face of the government's commitment to scrap the many state restrictions that are widely viewed here as suffocating the economy.

At his office near Tel Aviv, Mr. Bar-Zeev predicted that in the end McDonald's would open on time with the french fry it wants. But Mr. Herzlich warned that a banal blow would be struck against Israeli agriculture, and therefore, he said he must make sure that the chips do not just fall where they may.

"I don't believe McDonald's will stop at potatoes," he said. "The next step will be powdered milk, which is also expensive here. Then it will be orange juice concentrate. The sky is the limit."

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- Look for the number of the party you're trying to call. Get ready to tell them how successful and relaxing your trip has been so far.
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	Chile	00 56 2	United States	00 1 212
	China	00 86 10	Yemen	00 967 1
	Colombia	00 57 1		
	Cuba	00 53 7		
	Czech Republic	00 42 2		
	Denmark	00 45 33		
	Egypt	00 20 2		
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	Germany	00 49 30		
	Greece	00 30 1		
	Hong Kong	00 852 2		
	India	00 91 11		
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	Italy	00 39 6		
	Japan	00 81 3		
	Korea	00 82 2		
	Malaysia	00 60 3		
	Mexico	00 52 5		
	Netherlands	00 31 20		
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Keep the Aid Flowing

There is broad international agreement now that Bosnia is to be partitioned on ethnic lines. Or rather, Bosnia has been partitioned on ethnic lines, by force, and the international negotiators and others, having been unwilling to supply the counterforce that might have altered this result, are now formally accepting the new situation.

on this theory that Europe focused its intervention on softening the impact of the war on civilians. The United States, to its discredit, never developed a coherent alternative view. Lord Owen hopes to keep pressing selected aspects of the now-defunct Vance-Owen plan — demilitarization, human rights monitoring and free elections.

High Stakes in Japan

Politicians continue to defect from Japan's Liberal Democratic Party following the no-confidence vote in Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. Some of these are honest reformers, outraged at the Liberal Democrats' failure to forge a cleaner system. Others are opportunists, betting on political realignment as the ticket to high office.

Hata. Mr. Ozawa, a protégé of Shin Kanemura, the deal maker who now symbolizes political corruption, and Mr. Hata, a former agriculture minister who once championed crude protectionism, improbably declared themselves champions of the new Japan.

You May Hear It Again

You knew it would happen: Already, you can hear the rumblings about The Great Clinton Comeback. The story line is as clear as could be. The president brings in David Gergen, that Reagan-era media maestro and adult; he makes a good Supreme Court pick; he has a couple of good news conferences, exuding charm and command of details along with a newly gained "focus" on his economic program.

gram, such as his national service plan, have been working their way through Congress for months, albeit with little notice. The point is that many of the things that seem right about the Clinton administration today have been right for some time. And many of the things for which Mr. Clinton has been criticized remain legitimate points of doubt and concern.

Other Comment

Drop the Nuclear-Test Option

Beset by conflicting advice and personally committed to achieving a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing by the end of this decade, President Bill Clinton will have to decide soon whether to propose a limited resumption of underground weapons tests, which have been suspended since September. He has the option of approving up to 15 tests at the Nevada Flats test site in Nevada over the next three years.

warheads; alternative, nonnuclear methods of testing for reliability are available. The United States should not be the first nuclear power to break the testing moratorium, especially given the country's leadership in trying to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty expires in 1995. A conference to extend it will be held, and concurrently a major push to negotiate a comprehensive test ban treaty will be made. If it resumes underground testing, even on a limited scale, the United States will engage in that effort from a greatly weakened political position.

The Next Explosion Is Just a Matter of Time

By George Kenney This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — Until recently, President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia was content to control the electronic media, the police, the military and some sectors of the economy, leaving the rest of society in chaos. But he is becoming an increasingly authoritarian dictator. Now that sanctions have broken open some of the fissures in Serbia, and with the far right gaining strength, Mr. Milosevic must simultaneously clamp down on dissent and move to the right to protect his flank.

serious about Kosovo are no longer credible. The consensus in the U.S. intelligence community is the same as last year: It is not a question of whether Kosovo will explode, but when. In Macedonia, the government waits desperately for American recognition in the hope that recognition plus economic aid and security guarantees may stop the conflict from spilling over or make it manageable if it does.

to defend themselves, including Swedish-made "smart" mortars and anti-tank weapons. Enforce the UN injunction against Serbia's resupply of local Serbian forces in Bosnia. Put monitors on the border. If Serbia refuses them, use warplanes to destroy all traffic between Serbia and Bosnia.

What Are Soldiers For — To Stand By and Salute?

By Robert Goldmann

PARIS — Last week, UN "peacekeepers" in Somalia and in Bosnia shot back. Previously, blue-helmeted UN soldiers in these war-devastated areas had generally kept their guns holstered. Indeed, they have been alarmed, frustratingly impotent. Called peacekeepers, they have not kept the peace. Told to provide safe passage for relief supplies in Bosnia, they did so only when the warring parties allowed them to.

but a group of loosely organized militias. Could not the Western nations — yes, including Germany — find it in themselves to risk some soldiers in order to save the lives of many thousands? The lives, but also the communities, the schools, the places of worship, the shops and factories, all that makes up village life?



... and only the UN "peacekeeper" safe from danger, even as slaughter and atrocities take place all about them? Is this the message of World War II? Is this what we meant by the Declaration of Human Rights, by the slogan "never again," by the genocide pact?

Human Rights Would Lose in a Beijing Olympiad

By Richard Dieker

NEW YORK — Among the six cities bidding to be host to the 2000 Olympic Games, Sydney and Beijing are the acknowledged front-runners. Their lobbying efforts will intensify this week in Lausanne, Switzerland, where the International Olympic Committee is holding an annual meeting that will set the stage for a deciding vote in September.

to the Chinese leadership: Your human rights practices are good enough for us. Impressioned democracy activists will rightly infer that the international community has forgotten — or forgiven — what happened at Tiananmen and no longer holds the government accountable for its actions. The IOC will provide Beijing with the wholly undesired "acceptance" it urgently seeks.

Yongmin objected to Beijing's Olympic bid because of the enormous cost of the Games. In early May, before the start of the East Asian Games in Shanghai, one activist, a leader of the crushed Shanghai Autonomous Workers Federation, was locked away in a mental institution. Another dissident was ordered by his employer to get out of town.

Guatemala: People Power Wins Again

By Francisco Villagran de León

WASHINGTON — The remarkable reversal of Jorge Serrano Elias's self-coup in Guatemala and the rise of the country's leading human rights proponent to the presidency is perhaps the region's most stunning democratic victory yet. Thanks to the efforts of Guatemalan citizens from across the social and political spectrum, Mr. Serrano's attempt to return his country to unconstitutional autocracy failed. Democracy has now emerged stronger.

rules of formal democracy, there might well have been no peaceful resolution of the crisis, for it was constitutionalism that pointed the way out. This remained clear even when Mr. Serrano's vice president tried to manipulate the constitution to his own ends, claiming that the rules of succession made him the legitimate president once Mr. Serrano was gone.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Royal Trousseau LONDON — Her Serene Highness Princess May's trousseau is making some progress towards completion, although, as so many of the designs are being exclusively woven for the Royal bride-elect, it is difficult for the makers of the dresses, etc. to get on quickly with their work.

1918: Strikes in Austria ZURICH — Vienna despatches to Munich newspapers state that the number of strikers in the Austrian capital is estimated at more than 150,000. Fresh clashes between the mob and police and troops took place last night in various quarters of the city, notably Favoriten and Brigittenau. A big crowd which tried to get to the German Embassy was dispersed. For the first time, says a despatch, cries were heard of "Down with Germany, the Germans want to starve us!"

1943: New Guinea Battle ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA — [From our New York edition:] The largest Japanese force to be hurled against Allied lines on the ground front of New Guinea at Milne Bay was thrown back by Australian troops with American air support on June 21, leaving more than 100 Japanese dead or severely wounded. Today's communique reported the enemy's ground defeat in a sector twelve miles below Salamaua, where jungle fighters have faced each other for many weeks. The communique also reported that in air fighting over the Arore Islands one Japanese plane was downed and six damaged.

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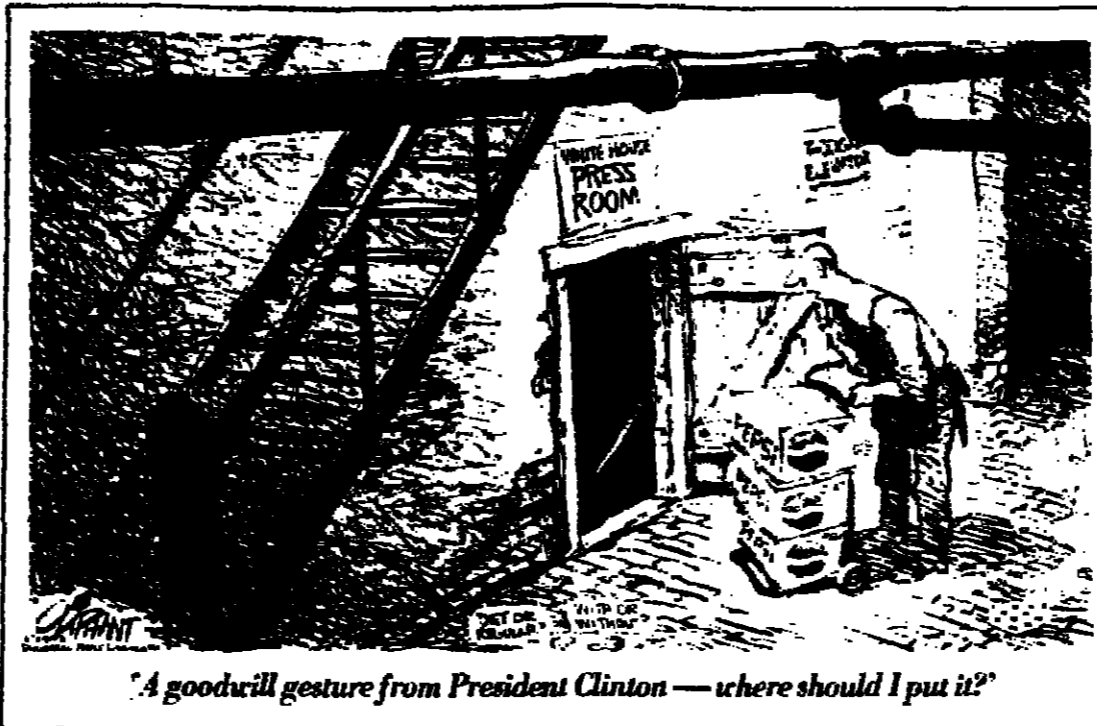
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OPINION

Don't Throw Out Politics With the Campaign Cash

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Once again, Congress is veering off course as it tries to satisfy the demand for campaign finance reform...



'A goodwill gesture from President Clinton — where should I put it?'

The Republican filibuster and the Democratic pro-approach with spending limits combined to create a bill that is impractical and very likely unconstitutional...

Recognizing the infirmities of the Senate bill, a number of House Democrats and Republicans, led by Representative Mike Synar...

...a major effort and so forth. The White House approach will be to let the campaign...

A Little Ado, If You Please, About a Very Special Villa

By Maria Sanminiatielli

GREVE IN CHIANTI, Italy — It's the same room, but the furniture has gone. Gone are the green twin beds, the big cedar chest of drawers...

MEANWHILE

To knock on the door, take a peek and see if it was all right to come in. I am interviewing Emma Thompson in her changing room...

...I wonder whose changing room that is today. The window is open, and I can hear the shouts of the crew outside...

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Gympiad in Beijing? First Weigh the Risks

Regarding 'If China Wins the Olympics & Badly, Let It Have Them' (June 7): Flora Lewis describes reports that an anti-crime campaign to ensure 'stability' during the 1990 Asian Games led to 2,000 executions of criminals...

The political calm of contemporary China should not deceive anyone familiar with the chaotic history of the People's Republic. Any number of unexpected developments — from a disorderly leadership transition in Beijing or ethnic violence in Tibet...

sons with Los Angeles, but it's worse than Los Angeles. Much worse. During my two weeks in Shanghai as a commentator for the Asian Games, I managed to get running every day for 30 to 75 minutes...

economic and not racial. Like most of my compatriots, we want to welcome the need of whatever origin. But too much is too much, and we must not let the proverbial goose...

cept of individual rights? Will we in short, be able to salvage our own democracy, or will we simply continue to disintegrate into small special interest groups...

Historically, the conservatives have only been made to vote with the progressives when the latter have enough pork to make not swallowing the reform poison a risk to the pork supply...

The house, or rather the villa, is big; we lived in about a third of it. The rest was badly run-down. I used to explore it with a friend, braving the mice, the spiders and the rickety staircases...

Advertisement for the International Herald Tribune. Features headlines: 'The surging dollar', 'The coming Japanese elections', 'Continued chaos in Bosnia', 'Impasse in GATT talks', 'China's overheated economy'. Includes a subscription table and contact information.

Advertisement for Austrian Airlines. Features the headline 'A fresh breeze for your West-East Business...'. Includes an image of an airplane and text describing flight routes and services.

STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

Dinosaurs Zap 'Hero' in Box-Office Battle

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A producer at Columbia Pictures didn't show up for work on Monday because, he said, the atmosphere was just too poisonous. At breakfast Tuesday morning at a Beverly Hills hotel, an agent glanced down at her shuddered wheat and whispered, "There are a lot of depressed people at Columbia." The questions all over town were: Who's to blame? Who's the fall guy?

Although it's far too early to call "Last Action Hero" a flop, Columbia's super-hyped, super-expensive Arnold Schwarzenegger adventure fantasy seemed, to most Hollywood executives, the summer's financial disappointment, grossing only \$15.3 million in its first

weekend. In contrast, Steven Spielberg's dinosaur adventure, "Jurassic Park," grossed a record \$50.1 million in its first weekend and \$38.5 million last weekend, its second.

A prominent distribution executive called "Hero" "a disaster, considering its cost."

Another distribution executive agreed, saying, "This movie is not going to happen, based on audience reaction this weekend." And several executives said the \$15.3 million figure, provided by Columbia, may actually be high. Actually, \$15.3 million is a successful opening for most films. But it is a bitter pill for Columbia Pictures, which had hoped for a \$20 million opener, at minimum.

What makes the figure so bleak? First of all, "Last Action Hero" cost at least \$80 million, including promotion, which is more than Universal Studios spent on "Jurassic Park." Un-

less the Schwarzenegger movie is hugely successful abroad, it will have an extraordinarily difficult time recouping its costs.

Second, the contrasts between "Jurassic Park" and "Last Action Hero" seem startling. The two films are the summer's big-budget rivals. Both studios are owned by major Japanese companies that have been hesitant to play a public role in Hollywood. Columbia is owned by Sony Corp., Universal by Matsushita.

And third, even Schwarzenegger, probably the biggest star in movies, seems unable to overcome a flawed script and concept that cost a huge amount of money. The movie is an action-comedy spoof about a boy (Austin O'Brien) who flees the harsh realities of New York City by joining his hero (Schwarzenegger) in the movie within a movie.

Executives at Columbia put the best possible face on the movie. Sid Ganis, the president of marketing and distribution at the studio, said: "I feel good about the movie's potential, really and truly good about its potential. We actually did better than we thought."

Ganis said that various movies had earned hefty sums after earning less than \$15 million on their opening weekends. He cited Spielberg's "Hook," which opened at \$13.5 million and grossed \$119.6 million. (Whether "Hook" actually made a profit is another matter because the movie was so expensive and the director and stars earned millions.)

Ganis also cited films like "Twins," starring Schwarzenegger and Danny DeVito. That film opened at \$11.1 million and grossed \$111.9.

A Birthday Bash Grieg Would Have Loved

By John Rockwell  
New York Times Service

BERGEN, Norway — Edward Grieg was born 150 years ago. While the Norwegian government has sponsored celebrations all over the world of the anniversary of Grieg's birth, the epicenter of the Grieg-quake was here in the city where he was born, where he lived much of his life and where he died in 1907.

Like Mozart at the kitschy height of the Herbert von Karajan era in Salzburg, with composer likenesses in every shop window, Grieg was omnipresent during the 40th annual Bergen International Festival. The closing-night gala, which took place in the presence of King Harald V, was telecast live to six countries and will be seen in taped versions in many more.

It would be interesting to hear what Grieg himself would think of all the hoopla. His work is primarily intimate, the quiet effusions of a sensitive soul speaking through solo piano pieces, songs and chamber music.

His one symphony is a youthful academic exercise; he never completed an opera, and his two famous orchestral scores, the incidental music to Ibsen's play "Peer Gynt" and the Piano Concerto, have been

bludgeoned through overuse into semi-classical fodder.

On the other hand, for all his passion for Norwegian folk music, he loved the cosmopolitan life, with annual European concert tours, and he loved grand festivities at home in his honor. So he probably would have been tickled salmonpink at the 150th birthday party.

Not that either the Bergen Festival or the foundation supporting the anniversary celebrations was fixated on Grieg warhorses. Lovatiz Reitan, a musicologist who has directed the festival for the last four years, said that a comprehensive effort was made not only to play a lot of Grieg this year, music both well known and lesser known, but also to set the composer in the context of present-day Norwegian composition.

In that effort the festival was assisted by the foundation, which paid for the commissioning of 13 pieces by composers both Norwegian and otherwise.

Einar Solbu, who runs the foundation and is also the dean of studies at Norway's national conservatory, the State Academy of Music in Oslo, said a deliberate decision was made to promote Norway through Grieg. The idea was to use Grieg, as Solbu put it, as "the key to Norwegian music and Norwegian culture." To that end, he said, the national

government and the city of Bergen combined to underwrite a foundation that will, by the time of its disbanding early in 1994, have spent 23 million Norwegian kroner (\$3.3 million) to promote performances and scholarly symposiums and exhibitions about Grieg and his context, past and present. In addition the Norwegian Foreign

He loved the cosmopolitan life, concert tours and festivities in his honor.

Ministry has supplied \$1.5 million more to promote Grieg abroad.

A lot of that effort comes as encouragement, not as complete subsidies for given projects. And encouragement, in the form of small subsidies, has a way of stimulating further efforts. "It's seed money," Solbu said.

The lasting impact of this promotional effort will extend beyond Bergen and even the individual international concerts.

Grieg recording projects have been forthcoming, including a six-compact disk set of his orchestral

music on Deutsche Grammophon and an ongoing multi-disk series of the complete piano, vocal and chamber works on the Norwegian Victoria label. The Peters music publishers in Germany are completing the first complete, scholarly edition of Grieg's music in 20 volumes. But this year's Bergen Festival remained the nerve center of Grieg activity.

To be sure, there were the ancillary trappings of a true international festival, with opera (the English National Opera's "Rigoletto"), theater (including two versions of "Peer Gynt," Ingmar Bergman's from Sweden and another from Norway with Grieg's music), ballet and star turns by the likes of the ever-around Sir Peter Ustinov.

But the main order of business was Grieg. More than half of his total output was heard at the festival this year.

Certainly a visitor to the festival's final four days could hear familiar Grieg, including a lumpy account of the "Peer Gynt" Suite No. 1 by Dimitri Koutajenko and the Bergen Philharmonic at the gala and a nicely alert, athletic account of the Piano Concerto (the work that traditionally ends the festival even in non-Grieg years) by the young Norwegian pianist Leif Ove Andsnes. But there was also some fascinating Grieg exotica.

On the rocky Marble Islands in the waters off Trolldaugen — access was by ferry — there was a delightful program blending Grieg songs with folk music and dances.

But none of this could quite mask the harsh reality that Grieg's music has faded from the central repertory. In part because of the poppy orchestral pieces, his music is considered too Romantic, too sentimental in an age of hard-edged modernism.

Ultimately, it was his role in the recognition of Norwegian folk music and his use of that music to bring Norway's identity into focus at a time when it needed focusing, that have made him beloved in his native land.

To his own great satisfaction, he lived to see Norway's final political independence from Sweden in 1905, and his countrymen still regard him affectionately as a founding father.

"Of course he romanticized the folk music," Reitan conceded. "But he also had a fantastic talent for evoking its true feeling. There are strokes of genius — you can hear the Hardanger fiddle in his piano pieces. Grieg made folk music fashionable here. Before him, town people scorned it as peasant music."

"He showed everyone that it was part of our national heritage, and now it's a living tradition in Norway."

LONDON THEATER



Matilda Ziegler and Trevor Eve in John Osborne's "Inadmissible Evidence" at the National Theatre.

An Uneasy 'Lysistrata'

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — At the Old Vic, Peter Hall's rare revival of "Lysistrata" is a curious mix of classical rediscovery and Cambridge-end-of-term undergraduate romp. But comedy mask the harsh reality that Grieg's music has faded from the central repertory. In part because of the poppy orchestral pieces, his music is considered too Romantic, too sentimental in an age of hard-edged modernism.

Hall doesn't altogether solve these problems, but he does stage manage a bawdy farce with tremendous energy and verve, and his cast seems to enter into a kind of conspiracy with the audience that says "Look, we know this isn't a very strong piece, but it is one of the earliest known comedies and if we all just try to enjoy it then perhaps the cracks won't show."

Thirty years ago at Stratford East, John Littlewood's company was adept at restoration-patchwork jobs like this, but Hall's new and less-than-permanent company still lacks that kind of house style or confidence. Nor are the half-masks in which they all work necessarily ideal for this broad style of face-pulling farce. But Bolt's adaptation, if less versatile than one might have expected of Tony Harrison given the same text, does have its own rhythm, and Bull has the right raucous bawdiness.

The three performances, unmissable and unbea-

table as they were, made us believe that we were seeing great plays; the evidence of revivals with lesser platters over the last quarter-century is that we were mistaken.

The latest Osborne to take the revival plunge is "Inadmissible Evidence," in a National Theatre production by Di Trevis with Trevor Eve the Lytton star. Rumor has it that the author is less than happy about this. Despite denials from the National, he was in for a couple of days after opening night with the complaint that he had been "protecting my knees from the tins of the dwarfs who scuffle through the dark correct alleyways of the South Bank banks." He might have done better to protect the anatomy of his play by declining to allow its revival until the dwarfs could come out with a star of Williamson's voltage.

For the truth is that without such voltage, "Inadmissible Evidence" doesn't work at all: an overlong, sloppily conceived and rambling legal nightmare, it was hauled off the page and driven into our lifelike drama by Williamson's eccentric and messianic talent to abuse. It is no reflection on the considerable talents of Trevor Eve that he is unequal to so gargantuan and perhaps now impossible a task.

But from the moment the lights go up on the val-cavennous, misguided set at the National, one of dingy screens and acid green of shadowy backstage space, it is clear that we are into a "concept" staging of disaster proportions. Moreover, in the 30 years since we met the raging Bill Maitland in a midlife crisis during which he is on trial for his whole moral and physical existence, two other playwrights have come along to cover his waterfront with vastly more dramatic expertise. For his legal mind in personal shambles we now have Jon Mortimer's "Rumpole," and for the professional man's emotional bay we have Simon Gray's "Butley." Both are greater creations than Maitland, and both have more coherent dramatic background and stans. Osborne simply allows Maitland to take over the play and wander around the stage with it for an interminable three hours, during which all attempts at actual drama are sacrificed to the ramblings of the self-accused.

It is not just that the references to Harold Wilson, white-hot technological revolution have gone a little tepid in the interim; it is that we no longer seem able to attract, even to the National, actors of the intensity of Finney or Peter O'Toole or Richard Harris, and without one of them, Osborne's acid, arid study of a collapsed life is a mere shadow of its original self.

BOOKS

THE INNER SEA: The Mediterranean and Its People

By Robert Fox. 575 pages. \$30. Knopf.

Reviewed by Eddy L. Harris

ROBERT FOX begins "The Inner Sea" with a promise — a promise implied in the book's subtitle, "The Mediterranean and Its People," a promise made explicit when he says, "one of the best pieces of advice I ever received" was to not "be too logical." "If you intend to traverse the whole of the Mediterranean," his friend in Seville told him, "go backwards and forwards. Retrace your steps so you can compare the experience of different peoples and lands, and enjoy the contrasts."

This was the book I wanted, of course — a textured, nicely patterned, well-woven story of Fox's travels through all the countries that lie on the rim of the Mediterranean. To be sure, I wanted his impressions, his observations, his particular insights. But if this was to be a travel book, I wanted to be with him as he crisscrossed, retraced his

steps, compared, contrasted, illuminated. I longed to sit with Fox as he tasted the pine resin in a glass of Greek wine; to smell the salt air and feel the cool mist in a French harbor town; to choke on sand and bake under a searing sun; to feel fear and outrage in the war zones of Israel, Lebanon and what used to be Yugoslavia.

Perhaps I ask too much, but I thought my heart should pound a little when Fox and his crew ran Hezbollah's gauntlet on the way to the Beirut airport. It didn't.

Mies van der Rohe once said, "God is in the details," and that's what's missing from "The Inner Sea": the details.

For example: within the lifetime of an elderly couple farming on Mallorca, the island has become such a tourist haven that their way of life has all but been erased. So many country people have been sucked into the tourist economy that the number of farmers is a fourth of what it was 40 years ago. One Mallorca resort is so crowded with British tourists, Fox tells us, that it has become Blackpool on the Mediterranean, so much so that one hostilely anonymous "Piper's Best Bitter" down in from Manchester today. There, Fox speculates, "more black puddings and English fried breakfasts are probably consumed . . . in one day than in the whole of industrial Lancaster."

And yet, about this old couple picking tomatoes, this tedious pair who still manage to support children and grandchildren from 20 hectares (50 acres) planted with tomatoes, potatoes, figs, apricots and apricots, all Fox can muster is "They said that to make a living from the land was no longer easy as it had been."

Perhaps Fox, 23 years a journalist, is subtler than I suppose, supplying the barest detail and leaving the rest to my own imagination.

"The Inner Sea" explains such. If you read this book you will find the not so subtle ways the past plays on present and future.

But for all the facts, even given the underlying significance, something is missing. This book cries out for more heart, and for more glimpses of the magic Fox often starts to give but never carries through to satisfaction.

Eddy L. Harris, the author of the recently published "South of Heaven's Dream: A Ride Through Slavery's Old Back Yard," wrote this for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weights on list are not necessarily consecutive.

THE WEEK	LAST WEEK	Wk. on List	NONFICTION	LAST WEEK	Wk. on List
1 THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller	1	44	12 PAPER DOLL, by Robert R. Parker	1	1
2 FLEADING GOAT, by Robert Ludlum	2	2	13 "J" IS FOR JUDGMENT, by Joe Grotto	2	9
3 THE SCORPIO ULTI-MON, by Robert Ludlum	4	2	14 CREAMS FOR THE EASY LIFE, by Kaye Gibbons	14	7
4 THE CLIENT, by John Grisham	2	13	15 EINSTEIN'S DREAMS, by Alan Lightman	14	14
5 LIKE WATER FOR CHOCOLATE, by Laura Esquivel	6	9	16 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS, by Anne Lamott	16	2
6 I'LL BE SEEING YOU, by Mary Higgins Clark	3	6	17 BANKRUPTCY 1993, by Harry E. Figgie Jr. with Gerald J. Swanson	8	31
7 OH, THE PLACES THAT YOU'LL GO, by Dr. Seuss	7	130	18 TURMOIL AND TRIUMPH, by George P. Shultz	9	7
8 TAKING IN, by Lewis Carroll	8	6	19 PREPARING FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY, by Paul Kennedy	1	1
9 THE LAST COMMAND, by Timothy Zahn	9	8	20 MAMA MAKES UP HER MIND, by Bailey White	13	13
10 A SEASON IN PURGATORY, by Dominick Dunne	10	7	21 ASSEMBLING CALIFORNIA, by John McPhee	11	11
11 ANGEL, by Barbara Taylor Bradford	11	6	22 ADVICE HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS		
			23 A WOMAN'S WORTH, by Marianne Williamson	1	1
			24 HARVEY PENICK'S LITTLE RED BOOK, by Harvey Penick with Rod Strain	2	46
			25 REENGINEERING THE CORPORATION, by Michael Hammer and James Champy	4	2
			26 BEATING THE STREET, by Peter Lynch with John Rothchild	3	13

ISTANBUL

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TURKISH AIRLINES  
NEW HORIZONS IN COMFORT

ISTANBUL

ALMA ATA  
TASHKENT  
ASHGABAD  
BAKU  
MUMBAI  
BAHRAIN  
DOHA



# BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Wednesday, June 23, 1993



### THE TRIB INDEX 99.93

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

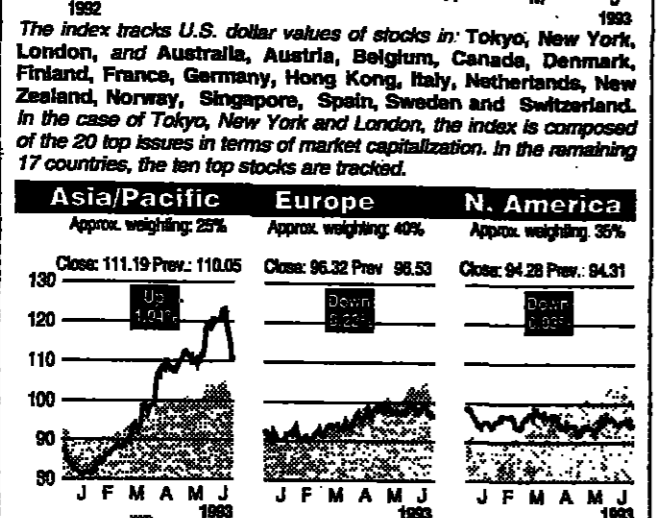


Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Includes sub-tables for Industrial Sectors (Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services, Capital Goods, Raw Materials, Consumer Goods, Miscellaneous).

## East Meets West With VW Success At Skoda Plant

**By Richard W. Stevenson**  
*New York Times Service*  
**MLADA BOLESLAV, Czech Republic**—As Western companies spend less time searching Eastern Europe for deals and more time scrambling to make investments pan out, Volkswagen AG's acquisition of the Skoda automobile plant here suggests that, with a clear strategy, attention to detail and some political support, the region can be profitable for the determined.

## Schlesinger Calls for Stable Mark

with its current problems was largely up to Germans themselves. "If it has the courage to make the necessary corrections, this country can certainly deal with its new challenges," he said. Germany was not condemned to become the "sick man of Europe" just because of unification, he said.

## Rothmans and Dunhill Plan a Restructuring

**LONDON**—Rothmans International, Dunhill Holdings and their controlling shareholder said Tuesday that they were discussing a reorganization of their multimillion-dollar luxury-goods and tobacco interests into two separately listed businesses.

## STAR-TV Reaps Golden Film Harvest

**HONG KONG**—Asia's dominant satellite broadcaster, STAR-TV, is negotiating a cash deal to buy a premium catalogue of Chinese-language films from Hong Kong's Golden Harvest Group, a local media executive familiar with the negotiations said Tuesday.

## INTERNATIONAL STOCKS South Korea's Blue Chips: Nice if You Can Get Them

**By Steven Brill**  
*International Herald Tribune*  
**SEOUL**—Sean Goldrick, Seoul branch manager of the brokerage James Capel & Co., has a winning sales pitch for fund managers he has visited recently in the Middle East, Europe and America.

## Japan Slaps at U.S. On Fund for Russia

**By James Sterngold**  
*New York Times Service*  
**TOKYO**—Japan's Foreign Minister, Katsunobu Muro, on Tuesday blasted as "preposterous" a \$4 billion fund to help privatize state-owned enterprises in Russia.

## BANKS WERE ESTABLISHED TO PROTECT DEPOSITORS' FUNDS. IT'S STILL OUR MOST IMPORTANT MISSION.



Throughout history, man has sought to safeguard the things he values. It was true in the Middle Ages, when banking institutions emerged to shelter the wealth created by an expanding market economy.

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table containing financial data for various countries: Gross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Forward Rates. Includes columns for currency types, rates, and dates.

Sources: IFG Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Amica France Press (Paris); Reuters; Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SOE). Other data from Reuters and AP.

MARKET DIARY

Kmart Sets Off Rout In Retail Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Stock prices fell Tuesday, led by retailers after Kmart Corp. became the latest big company to give a gloomy earnings recast.

The warning from the second-largest U.S. retailer raised new doubts about the strength of the economic recovery, traders said.

"There may be a recovery, but the consumer is taking a vacation," said Bill Langevin, manager of institutional trading at Morgan Keegan.

There are some disappointments there in the second quarter.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 13.29 points to close at 4,975.33.

Declining common stocks beat out advances \$ to 7 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dollar Extends Advance Against Mark and Yen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Persistent concern about Germany's struggling economy helped the dollar rally against the Deutsche mark Tuesday for a seventh straight session.

The dollar rose to 1.70 DM for the first time since October 1991.

Foreign Exchange before closing at 1.6960, up from 1.6880 Monday.

The dollar fell from the day's highs as traders sold dollars to take advantage of its recent rally.

"We fall back a bit, but every day, it's another bit higher, and our target is 1.72 marks, and 12 yen," said Steve Flanagan, vice president at Mitsubishi Bank.

"We're riding a rocket ship here," said David Solin, foreign-exchange manager of Toronto Dominion N.Y.

"There's a tremendous amount of pent-up demand for dollars. A lot of the big funds,

Inc., the nation's biggest retailer, slipped 1/4 to 34 1/8.

"The retailers are really wreaking havoc," said Alice Sadlo, a first vice president at McDonald & Co.

Limited Inc. went down 1/8 to 21 1/2.

Federated Department Stores lost 1 to 21 1/2.

Toys 'R Us fell 1/2 to 36 1/4.

J.C. Penney declined 1/4 to 44 1/2.

On Tuesday, warnings of weak profits hurt four other stocks.

WAMX Technologies stock tumbled 2 1/4 to 33 3/8.

Chemical Waste Management, slid 1 1/8 to 10 1/8.

Outboard Marine, the world's largest maker of outboard motors, slid 1 1/2 to 16 1/2.

Continental Medical Systems, an operator of rehabilitation hospitals, plunged 3/4 to 8 1/8.

Other retailing stocks fell on Kmart's outlook.

Wal-Mart Stores

long-term players, who wanted to be long dollars, and were waiting for the U.S. economy to turn, are now saying 'Oops!' and rushing to get on the bandwagon.

With the German economy in a slump and Japan's political leadership in question,

"the dollar has moved to center stage," said Paul Farrell, chief dealer at Chase Manhattan Bank.

"It's the investment of choice right now."

France cut key interest rates Monday.

German rates are likely to fall soon as the slumping economy forces the Bundesbank to ease credit to spur growth, traders said.

But there is doubt whether the year's slide will continue.

The main reason is Japan's \$30 billion yearly trade surplus with the United States.

Japanese exporters are paid in dollars; their conversion creates a huge demand for yen.

The dollar rose to 5,705 French francs from 5,672.5 Monday

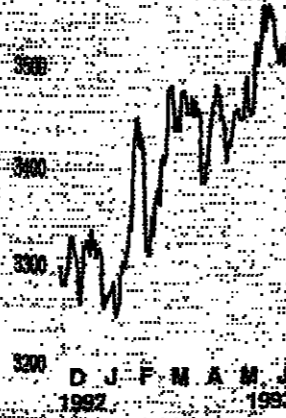
and to 1,595 Swiss francs from 1,501.0.

The pound fell to \$1.4775 from \$1.4880.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



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Dow Jones Averages

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EUROPEAN FUTURES

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U.S. Steel Duties on 19 Countries

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — In a major victory for the U.S. steel industry, the U.S. Commerce Department on Tuesday slapped final duties on \$3.2 billion-worth of steel from 19 nations.

U.S. producers were elated by the ruling, while officials from as far afield as Europe and Asia condemned the action as a "groundless" and "unacceptable" display of protectionism.

The ruling followed industry and labor complaints dating to the Bush era, but they were viewed overseas as more evidence of the tough new U.S. trade stance. But the U.S. Commerce secretary, Ron Brown, insisted that Washington was playing fair.

"The administration fully supports the rights of the domestic industry to obtain relief from unfair trade practices under U.S. law," he said.

Bull Unit to Buy 20% of Packard Bell

CHATSWORTH, California (Combined Dispatches) — In a move to bolster profit and market share, Groupe Bull SA's Zenith Data Systems unit said Tuesday it would acquire 19.9 percent of Packard Bell Electronics Inc., one of the leaders in selling desktop computer products.

Packard Bell, which failed to raise nearly \$1 billion through an initial public offering last year, said it welcomed the cash infusion from Zenith, which Bull acquired in 1991.

The two companies, with joint market shares of less than 3 percent of the global personal-computer market, said they would pool their expertise to design new products.

The deal also calls for Zenith Data Systems to supply Packard Bell with private-label versions of Zenith notebook computers to expand Packard Bell's line into the fastest-growing segment of the market.

EPA Sued on Passive-Smoke Ruling

GREENSBORO, North Carolina (AP) — The tobacco industry sued the Environmental Protection Agency on Tuesday, challenging the scientific evidence the agency used in reporting that secondhand smoke puts nonsmokers at high risk of cancer.

The civil lawsuit filed in U.S. District Court contends that the agency was biased in its use of scientific findings and rewrote rules for evaluating those findings to get the conclusion it wanted.

The lawsuit claims that among 30 studies on environmental smoke examined by the agency, only six supported the agency's conclusion that secondhand smoke causes cancer.

On Jan. 7, the agency reclassified cigarette smoke as more dangerous than arsenic, benzene or radon in causing cancer.

The agency took that step based on findings that tied secondhand smoke to an estimated 3,000 deaths from lung cancer among adults each year and to as many as 300,000 cases of bronchitis and pneumonia in children.

Apple Shares Surge on AT&T Report

NEW YORK (APX) — Apple Computer Inc.'s shares rose \$1.75 to close at \$41.375 in active trading Tuesday on market speculation that the company was holding talks with American Telephone & Telegraph Co. over potential product joint ventures, and even about a possible acquisition by AT&T of Apple, dealers said.

Dealers said an article in a trade magazine reported that the AT&T chairman and chief executive, Robert Allen, and the Apple chairman, John Sculley, had been in talks since March about possible joint ventures and also about the possible acquisition of Apple.

Dealers said the possible acquisition of Apple, Mike Miller, an AT&T spokesman, said the company "does not comment on market speculation."

For the Record

The New York Times Co. said it planned to buy back as much as \$100 million-worth of its common stock before completing its \$1.1 billion acquisition of Affiliated Publications Inc., which publishes The Boston Globe.

The Times, which said it considered its stock undervalued and a good investment, said the buyback would not affect the terms of the merger.

Integrated Resources Inc. said it was filing a liquidation plan that provides initial cash distributions of about \$50 million.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

U.S. FUTURES

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Metals

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Opel Fears 1993 Will Be Unprofitable

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
FRANKFURT — General Motors Corp.'s German unit, Adam Opel AG, will find it "extremely difficult" to post a profit this year after net profit was not nearly in half last year, Chief Executive David Herman said Tuesday.

Olivetti Says Issue Succeeds

MILAN — Olivetti SpA, the financially troubled computer maker, said Tuesday that it had raised 891.6 billion lire (\$595 million) through an offering of new shares to current stockholders.

British Expansion Picks Up Data Show GDP Growing at Nearly 2% Rate

LONDON — Britain's economy expanded 0.4 percent in the first quarter of 1993, figures showed on Tuesday, signaling faster growth for the year than the Treasury forecast just three months ago.

Investor's Europe

Table with columns: Exchange, Index, Tuesday Close, Prev. Close, % Change. Includes data for Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, Paris CAC 40, Amsterdam CBS Trend, Brussels Stock Index, Frankfurt DAX, Frankfurt FAZ, Helsinki HEX, London Financial Times 30, London FTSE 100, Helsinki General Index, Milan MIB, Paris CAC 40, Stockholm Affarsveckeliden, Vienna Stock Index, Zurich SSS.

Holdings Take Up 86% of Zeneca Rights Offering

LONDON — Zeneca Group PLC said Tuesday that more than 86 percent of the shares in its £1.3 billion (\$2 billion) rights offering had been taken up.

EUROPE: Community Opens the Door to the East

Continued from Page 1
in Brussels suggested, may well end at the old borders where the former Soviet Union began.

Kuwait Seeking Ex-Investment Trio

KUWAIT — Finance Minister Nasser Abdullah al-Rodhan said Tuesday that Kuwait was seeking to bring to justice three former state investment officials suspected of corruption in connection with the nation's investments in Spain.

Very briefly:

- Publicis Group expects 1993 results to come in slightly below those of 1992, when net profit was 148.9 million French francs (\$27 million).
AEG AG, a unit of Daimler-Benz AG, said its railway systems unit had won an order from Greece worth around 100 million Deutsche marks (\$60 million) for six diesel-electric engines.

LLOYD'S: Financially, Touching the Lowest Ebb of Its 305-Year History

Continued from Page 1
been reached. Christopher Stockwell, chairman of the Lloyd's Names Associations Working Party, praised what he saw as Mr. Rowland's awareness of the need to clean up past problems as the first step.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table with columns: Class Prev., Change, and various stock market indices for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Montreal, Paris, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, Tokyo, Zurich.

Advertisement for Cross pens. Text: 'Introducing Cross Townsend. Inspired by an era of legendary style.' Includes an image of a fountain pen and the Cross logo with the slogan 'A Style For Leadership.'

**NYSE**

**Tuesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month  
Low High  
100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

Stock	12 Month Low	12 Month High	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
ABC	10	25	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
DEF	5	10	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
GHI	20	30	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
JKL	1	2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.2
MNO	15	25	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35
PQR	3	6	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
STU	8	12	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
VWX	12	18	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
YZA	7	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
BCD	4	7	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
EFG	9	14	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28
HIJ	6	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
KLM	11	16	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
NOP	5	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
QRS	13	19	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
TUV	8	12	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
WXY	10	15	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29
ZAB	6	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CDE	14	20	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33
FGH	7	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
HIK	11	16	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
JLM	5	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KNO	13	19	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
LPQ	8	12	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
MRS	10	15	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29
NTU	6	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
OVX	14	20	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33
PYZ	7	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
QAD	11	16	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
REB	5	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
SFC	13	19	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
TDG	8	12	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
UEH	10	15	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29
VFI	6	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
WGL	14	20	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33
XHM	7	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
YIN	11	16	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
ZJO	5	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

12 Month  
Low High

Stock	12 Month Low	12 Month High
ABC	10	25
DEF	5	10
GHI	20	30
JKL	1	2
MNO	15	25
PQR	3	6
STU	8	12
VWX	12	18
YZA	7	10
BCD	4	7
EFG	9	14
HIJ	6	9
KLM	11	16
NOP	5	8
QRS	13	19
TUV	8	12
WXY	10	15
ZAB	6	9
CDE	14	20
FGH	7	10
HIK	11	16
JLM	5	8
KNO	13	19
LPQ	8	12
MRS	10	15
NTU	6	9
OVX	14	20
PYZ	7	10
QAD	11	16
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FGH	7	10
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CDE	14	20
FGH	7	10
HIK	11	16
JLM	5	8
KNO	1	

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not include trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: NYSE, Bid, Ask, Last, High, Low, Volume. Lists various stock prices and market activity.

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MARK: Ceding Its Role as Currency Anchor

Continued from Page 1
fact that the mark has never been devalued against other European currencies. Belgium and the Netherlands had reduced their rates below German levels recently, but Monday's move by the Bank of France was crucial because of the size of the French economy and the bigger role the franc plays internationally.

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ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details. Includes sections for 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' and 'Other Funds'.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.



Key Japan Indicator Looking Good

TOKYO — A key indicator of the Japanese economy's future health stood in positive territory in April for the fourth straight month, a government agency said Tuesday.

Still, a recovery, albeit a weak one, is expected in the business year to March 1994.

Semi-Tech Shuffles Control of Singer To Canadian Parent

By Kevin Murphy International Herald Tribune HONG KONG — Semi-Tech (Global), a consumer-products manufacturer based in Hong Kong, said Tuesday its Canadian-listed parent would buy a 51 percent stake in the New York-listed sewing-machine maker Singer Co. from its 6.63 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$850 million).

Investor's Asia - Table with columns: Exchange Index, Hong Kong Hang Seng, Singapore Straits Times, Tokyo Nikkei 225, and various regional indices with their values and percentage changes.

Beijing Plans to Launch an Income Tax

HONG KONG — In an effort to help fill central government coffers, China plans to introduce a personal income tax and it may also create a value-added tax, the country's finance minister said.

Only the central government will be allowed to impose new taxes on China's 800 million rural workers.

Taiwan to Open China Offices

TAIPEI — Taiwan will establish trade offices in China to handle the rapid growth in economic ties, the island's semi-official China External Trade Development Council said Tuesday.

The move by China's State Council, the equivalent of a cabinet, follows an agreement by officials in the province of Sichuan that crowds of up to 10,000 peasants rallied early this month to protest taxation to fund a highway.

Very briefly:

- Isuzu Motor Co.'s parent pretax loss was reduced to 8.4 billion yen (\$76 million) in the six months to April 30, from 23.5 billion yen in the year earlier period.
Canon Inc. is negotiating with SVG Lithography of the United States to jointly develop the next generation of the "stepper" equipment used to produce semiconductor chips.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

TODAY'S BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER - Appear on Page 4

PERSONALS ANNOUNCEMENTS - CHARLES DEL GATTO

MOVING REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE - PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

PERSONALS ANNOUNCEMENTS - THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PARIS

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE - REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

TECHNICAL WRITING - THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PARIS

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE - REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

INT'L BUSINESS LAW CERTIFICATE - THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PARIS

MOVING - AGS

AUTOMOBILE MARKET - AUTOMOBILES

MOVING - AGS

AUTOMOBILES - AUTOMOBILES

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AUTOMOBILES - AUTOMOBILES

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MOVING - AGS

SEOUL: Foreigners Hope the Stock Ownership Limit Will Be Raised Soon

Continued from Page 9 Seoul market is a mix of xenophobia and political gamesmanship.

Powering the market is a growing consensus that, for now at least, South Korea has overcome its problems with rising labor costs, which doubled over the past few years and sapped competitiveness.

Very briefly:

- Isuzu Motor Co.'s parent pretax loss was reduced to 8.4 billion yen (\$76 million) in the six months to April 30, from 23.5 billion yen in the year earlier period.
Canon Inc. is negotiating with SVG Lithography of the United States to jointly develop the next generation of the "stepper" equipment used to produce semiconductor chips.

Access Voyages

Table with columns: City, One Way, Round Trip, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, etc.

Education

People at the top read the Trib. - Advertisement for the International Herald Tribune with a portrait of Bill Moyers.

Champion



THE NEW AGE OF BICYCLE RACING - Advertisement for Champion bicycles.

Access Voyages

Table with columns: City, One Way, Round Trip, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New York, etc.

Education

People at the top read the Trib. - Advertisement for the International Herald Tribune.

SPORTS BASKETBALL

Why Do Bulls Win? A Hunger to Excel And Team Spirit

By Clifton Brown New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With three consecutive championships and a young nucleus capable of winning more titles, the Chicago Bulls are secure about their place in sports history.

Countering arguments that they do not measure up to some of the all-time great National Basketball Association teams, the Bulls feel their accomplishments speak for themselves. In an era of free agency and multimillion-dollar contracts, the Bulls have remained hungry, determined and unified.

When they were challenged this season — by the New York Knicks, by the Phoenix Suns and by off-court distractions — the Bulls responded by winning. The route to a third title was more difficult than Chicago expected, which made this year's playoff run more impressive — and more satisfying.

"It has to mean something to win three in a row," said Michael Jordan. "There's so much talent, so much parity in this league. That makes for a heck of an argument by anyone's standards. We feel we must be considered one of the best teams ever. We may not know what it means now. But when our kids get bigger and other people have their kids, and we remember three championships in a row, this is going to bring a proud smile to anybody's face."

While debate will continue about the Bulls' ranking among the league's elite, Jordan's stature continues to grow at an unrivaled pace. With each season, he convinces more people that he is the greatest basketball player ever. And at age 30, he is still in his prime.

This season Jordan added these accomplishments:

• He was named the most valuable player of the finals for the third consecutive year. No other player has even won the award in two consecutive years.

• He set a record by averaging 41 points in the finals. He became just the third player to score at least 30 points in each game of a final series, joining Elgin Baylor (1962) and Rick Barry (1967).

• He led the league in steals and was named to the league's first-team all-defensive team for the sixth straight season.

• He won his seventh consecutive league scoring title, tying Wilt Chamberlain (1960-1966) for the record.

• He reached the 20,000-point mark this season, faster than any player except Chamberlain.

And for those people who insist that the Bulls are just a good team with a great player, how great does that make Jordan?

"Michael Jordan is a step above everybody else," said Phil Jackson, the Bulls' coach. "He's so competitive and he has such a will to win. That's what makes this team very special. They have a great leader who's a great competitor. And they've got great veterans who fit well together." The Bulls deserve credit for giving Jordan the freedom to dominate. Imagine if Scottie Pippen, an

All-Star in his own right, were a selfish player who insisted on taking 25 shots a game. Imagine if Horace Grant insisted on being more of a focal point on offense. The Bulls have managed to suppress their egos well enough to keep winning, even after tasting success.

Grant does the dirty work — rebounding and playing defense — because he so deeply wants to win. Role players like John Paxson, who made the title-clinching 3-pointer, B.J. Armstrong, Bill Cartwright and Scott Williams have learned to mesh their skills with Jordan's and make big plays when necessary.

Many teams with immense talent never win championships. The great Los Angeles Lakers teams of Jerry West, Baylor and Chamberlain did not win a title until Baylor retired. But the Bulls have found the right mix of stars and role players to produce three championships.

Defense is another aspect of the Bulls' success. During the last three seasons, Chicago has allowed an average of 99.8 points a game. Because Jordan, Grant and Pippen are so agile and versatile, the Bulls can do things defensively that other teams cannot.

They can apply full-court pressure. They can double-team yet recover before their opponents find the open man. They can constantly switch defensive assignments because Jordan, Grant and Pippen can each defend against players of varying quickness and size.

How would the Bulls fare against the Lakers of the 1980s, who won five championships; or the Boston Celtics of the 1980s, who won three championships; or the Celtics of the 1960s, who won eight consecutive championships (1959-1966); or the Detroit Pistons, who won back-to-back titles (1988-1989)? Could they beat the two best Philadelphia 76ers teams (the 68-13 squad of 1967 and the 65-17 version of 1983) or the 1972 Lakers, who put together a 33-game winning streak?

Nobody knows for sure. Some of those teams appeared to have more talent: The Lakers had Magic Johnson, James Worthy, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Byron Scott and Michael Cooper, and the Celtics had Larry Bird, Robert Parish, Kevin McHale and Dennis Johnson.

Some people believe it has become more difficult to win a championship, what with increased travel, longer seasons and longer playoffs. Others believe expansion has spread out the talent, affecting the depth of championship teams.

But including the regular season and the playoffs, the Bulls have played 304 games in the last three seasons and won each time. That says something about their ability to persevere.

"We're still playing and it's almost summertime," Jackson said. "There's a six-week playoff period. That takes great sustaining effort, and that has to be considered when you look at what this team has accomplished. This team has to have some significance for its accomplishments in the '90s." And remember, the Bulls may not be finished yet.



BOOTED — Brazil's Palhina got out of the way when Miguel Ramirez let fly a foot as Chile pulled off a 3-2 upset in the Copa America. Brazil, with only one point from two matches, is last in Group B.

The Good, Bad and Ugly

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "Where do you come from, what do you do?" That, said Germany's star striker, Jürgen Klinsmann, was the greeting soccer players got in Chicago, Washington, Detroit during U.S. Cup '93.

Somebody knew Klinsmann. There were 62,126 spectators in the Pontiac Silverdome last Sunday when he got the tournament's most valuable player award for scoring four times in three matches as Germany won the cup.

It was, Klinsmann agreed, a small tournament, an appetizer. His team will be back to defend its title in the real World Cup next year.

Having run in the sweating heat of Washington's RFK Stadium, having shed many pounds a man in the humid Silverdome, the players know what it might take to go seven matches next June and July.

They must slow the tempo, make the passes tell, get the ball to work. They will excel if the fields can be prepared to anything like the bowling-green evenness under Pontiac's dome.

Grown in California, fortified into the stadium like a 2,000-piece jigsaw puzzle, the first grass playing field ever laid indoors looked perfect.

FIFA has allowed the historical move indoors on condition that the ground be natural turf. Pontiac's playing field, under a Teflon-coated roof north of Detroit, even had sandy topsoil dyed to match the Kentucky bluegrass atop it.

The attendance for all six matches, played in five cities, totaled 286,761. A reported 2.8 million homes tuned in to the first coast-to-coast live telecast of a soccer match, to see Germany outgun the U.S. team, 4-3.

"We remembered we will be here as guests in '94, so we gave away some presents," Germany's manager, Berti Vogts, quipped with some irony.

Those Germans have ways of winning friends. Klinsmann, in faultless English, speaks of a superlative World Cup, and after that a part in helping America build a soccer future. He hears the promise Americans made to be granted a World Cup, a pledge to lay down a professional soccer league.

But the promise shows little sign of fulfillment. Alan Rothenberg, the Los Angeles lawyer who chairs the organizing committee, admits to no detailed outline of the proposed league. He says he is working on it, which means working to move corporate America toward it. He says he will present, in December, a study for a league that, expected to kick off in 1995, now has no time table attached.

Yet the Americans will splendidly present the World Cup. We can envisage 3.3 million spectators at the 52 matches, and we don't doubt Rothenberg's projection of \$4 billion income to the nine cities. But there are no guarantees that after the play is done the turf will not be rolled up and replaced with plastic for America's indigenous games.

FIFA's GENERAL SECRETARY, Sepp Blatter, diplomatically acknowledged Rothenberg's good intent. He could hardly do otherwise. But now that things have gone this far the best hope of a professional league is that America's quoted 15-million young players — and their mothers, fathers and cousins — keep hollering until corporate America backs the dream.

Yet with Michael Jordan in town, who wants to meet Jürgen Klinsmann? Jordan has just shot the Chicago Bulls to a third straight National Basketball Association title. Soccer is small beer.

"It's new to walk streets without being recognized," said Klinsmann. "But we had 3,000 to 4,000 fans at our training sessions. They gave it a nice popcorn taste."

No a bad image, soccer and popcorn. But image is not all; soccer, to Americans, sometimes represents a kid's game, or a game where American women win trophies.

The audiences last week had a little innocence, much enthusiasm, but also some appreciation of the Brazilian art and the German order.

There was a greater triumph to this rehearsal. All 53,549 seats were occupied at Soldier Field in Chicago, where Germany played the United States. Not one person misbehaved.

The streets of that city became a battleground this week in the aftermath of the Bulls' basketball success. A man, a woman and a boy were shot dead. The 5,000 riot police, assembled because of last year's violence, made 682 arrests. Of those, 164 were charged with felonies, mostly burglaries. Of the policemen trying to stop the vandals and looters, 107 were hurt. Damage has been estimated in the millions.

A similar story, a similar price tag, came from Montreal after its Canadiens won ice hockey's Stanley Cup the week previously. Riot squads there made 115 arrests, but there were 168 casualties.

A clinical psychologist's instant analysis described it as "winner intoxication." He said that hoodlums aroused by euphoria, fueled by alcohol and perhaps drugs, felt they could do anything.

In soccer, alas, we know how sport becomes a bandwagon for morons and for malevolent psychopaths who are society's misfits. The deaths in Chicago and the marauders in Montreal do not appease soccer's conscience, but they move us to request reasonableness in the way Americans perceive our sport.

In the Silverdome last Sunday, armed policemen trooped onto the field with the players and intended to

The Contenders for 1994

Twenty-four teams will play in the World Cup in nine U.S. cities, June 17 to July 17

QUALIFIED: The United States as host, Germany as defending champion, plus Mexico, Greece and Russia.

YET TO QUALIFY: EUROPE — Thirty-eight entries, 12 qualifying, two from each group.

Group 1: Switzerland and Italy favored, Portugal with outside chance.

Group 2: Norway leading, England, the Netherlands and Poland vying for second. Crucial match: The Netherlands vs. England in Rotterdam, Oct. 13.

Group 3: Ireland virtually qualified. Denmark, Spain will be second, depending on match in Sept. Nov. 17.

Group 4: Belgium virtually qualified. Romania, RCS and Wales neck and neck for second.

Group 5: Russia and Greece qualified.

Group 6: The top two, Sweden and France, play Aug. 22 in Stockholm. Bulgaria, third, awaits a slip-up.

AFRICA — Thirty-three entries, three will qualify. Group A: Ivory Coast expected to oust Algeria and Nigeria.

Group B: After the plane tragedy killed 17 Zambians, the new national team plays Morocco on July 4 and Senegal on Aug. 7 or 8.

Group C: Cameroon expected to eliminate Guinea and Zimbabwe.

ASIA — Twenty-nine entries, two will qualify.

Iran, Saudi Arabia, North Korea, South Korea, and Japan to play a final elimination tournament along with Iran, Oman, Syria or Taiwan.

SOUTH AMERICA — Nine entries, 3 or 4 qualifying, with matches in August and September deciding the two groups.

Group A: Argentina expected to win. The runner-up, likely Colombia, Paraguay or Peru, meets the Oceania/Concacaf's best team for a World Cup berth.

Group B: Brazil and Uruguay likely to qualify.

CONCACAF/OCEANIA — Twenty-three and 8 entries, 2 qualifying.

Mexico has qualified. Canada plays Australia in Edmonton on June 31 and in Sydney on Aug. 15, the winner meeting the South American Group A runner-up.

march off it with them until FIFA's press officer, Guido Fogazzini, alerted at the "paranoia" in the security buildup, pleaded with the security chief to drop the guard.

Nevertheless, Ed Best, a former senior FBI officer now heading World Cup security, announced that "between one and 20 class C hoodlums," by which he meant previously persons convicted, were turned back at borders, airports, or stadium approaches.

He need not have been coy. We knew that a dozen English followers were barred entry. We commended the vigilance that uses international police records to prevent trouble.

But Best revealed a mite too much zealousness in complementing the sheriff of Orlando, Florida, for requesting a tank — actually an armored personnel vehicle — to be used for "extraction."

From dire past experience, I warn Best that those who challenge the hoodlums with an ostentatious show of might attract the mindless ones like moths to a flame. Keep out the thugs by all means, but do it stealthily and try not to spoil the party for decent folk.

Better to ask, as politely as Americans people do, where people come from and what they do.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

Dynasty: A TV Hit Starring NBA

By Harvey Araton New York Times Service

PHOENIX — The National Basketball Association has ascended to TV heaven, with 14 years now of glamour players and marquee teams parading across screens from April through June.

The commissioner of this now-global dribblefest, David Stern, was recently heard on New York radio discussing the lottery that, against huge odds, awarded the No. 1 pick in next week's draft to Orlando. This was one year after the Magic landed the prize of the 1992 crop, Shaquille O'Neal. Immediately there were shouts that the system was unfair.

Well, Stern said, maybe the odds need to be increased, to prevent a lottery team from repeating, or three-peating. On the other hand, Stern couldn't swear on a stack of NBA media guides and alter the perception that he isn't ecstatic over Orlando's luck. Whether the Magic take Michigan's most-fabulous Chris Webber, or work some deal for a veteran player and a not-much-lesser pick like Kentucky's Jamaal Mashburn, visions of O'Neal's team versus Jordan's team must make

Stern and his corporate honchos drool. This whole growth spurt, remember, began with rivalries between two great players (Larry Bird and Magic Johnson), two great franchises (Celtics and Lakers) and two great markets (Boston and Los Angeles). Five NBA teams have won the last 14 championships: Bird, Johnson, Jordan, Julius Erving and Isiah Thomas — all of whom have had terrific supporting casts.

Overnight, O'Neal turned the Magic into a break-even team. Can anyone really believe Stern wants this ratings monster stuck in the middle of the pack, his salary-capped team unable to land enough talent to help out in June? Dead is the old American ideal that everyone deserves a hand, if not a handshake — The NBA wants dynastic teams.

Next season, the Bulls will add the Croatian star, Toni Kukoc. Plagued by underlying jealousies and tension involving their big three, the Bulls could use a new story line. While Kukoc may not be ready for NBA stardom, he is a European celebrity, and he makes the Bulls that much greater a show. David Stern can't wait.

Suns Searching for a Tough Guy

By Tom Friend New York Times Service

PHOENIX — Jerry Colangelo's summer vacation began with — what else? — a scan of the free-agent list.

Perhaps only a stubborn rebounder or defender away from a National Basketball Association title, Colangelo, the Phoenix Suns' chief executive officer, has all but guaranteed one key acquisition. The Nets' Chris Dudley, an unrestricted free agent and a wall-bang-gunner at forward and center, seems to be a prime candidate.

"We need another player, a big body who can play, and it doesn't have to be a center," Colangelo said. "We need someone with rebounding, defense, leadership,

character and experience. Those five qualities. We're not a soft team, but I want to be tougher.

If Dudley proves elusive, the Suns could turn to several other unrestricted free agents: A.C. Green, the Lakers' single-minded rebounder; Andrew Lang, the current center for Philadelphia and a former one for Phoenix; Joe Kleine of the Celtics; and Ken Norman of the Clippers. The Suns are approximately \$300,000 over the \$15 million salary cap, but can, in one move, free up \$1.9 million by failing to pick up their option on Tom Chambers, who has just turned 34 and is starting to show his age.

In any event, the Suns need someone else to pair with their man of steel, Charles Barkley.

Barkley is threatening retirement, of course, but it is only his body talking.

His summer vacation began with — what else? — a television commercial. Literally 100 minutes after the Chicago Bulls had wiped their hands of the Phoenix Suns, Barkley parked himself in front of a rolling camera and said, "I'm still going to Disney World."

He was the last to leave Sunday night. He had no hair to comb, but he took a rubdown, a steam bath, everything but a pedicure to get his worn frame moving and said as he was walking from the arena, "I'm tired, man. I'm tired."

He will not pick up a basketball for three months and will likely be eager, by then, for training camp.

DENNIS THE MENACE



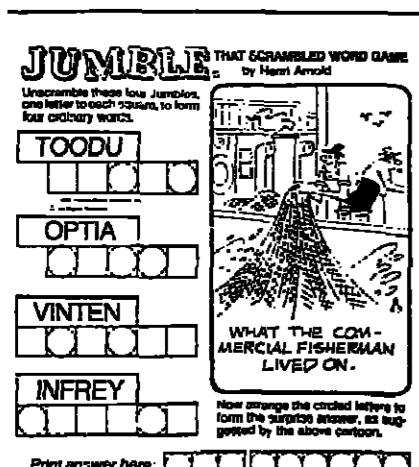
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OBSERVER

Judge Me Not

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Reasons I cannot be on the Supreme Court:

1. Once tore up a parking ticket, thus becoming a scofflaw.

2. Regularly exceed the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit on Interstate 78, thus flagrantly exhibiting contempt for the law.

3. As a cigarette addict from 1955 through 1981, habitually violated anti-litter laws, committing wanton litter by flicking cigarette butts from car windows.

4. At age 20, purchased and consumed bourbon whiskey at least six times with the aid of a 21-year-old companion in Baltimore.

5. While marching in platoon formation during the years 1943 through 1945, constantly failed to thrash fellow Navy marchers within an inch of their lives for directing high-pitched kissing noises at women pedestrians, thus becoming liable to charges of countenancing sexual harassment.

6. Once flouted with obstruction of justice by failing to notify the district attorney that a close relative had boasted of driving at 120 miles per hour on a little used road with a 45-mile-per-hour speed limit.

7. For many years laughed unashamedly at thousands of ethnic jokes, and even thought five or six were funny, thus betraying judicial tendency to succumb to prejudice rather than acquire a reputation among the masses as a "creep," a "siff," a "wet blanket," et al.

8. Went abroad for two years in 1966 after neglecting to make Social Security payments for once-a-week cleaning woman, Mrs. Gruts, thus becoming a fugitive from criminal ignorance of the law.

9. Yielded afterwards to Gruts's pathetic pleas not to try getting right with the law by making the long overdue Social Security payments on her behalf, thus revealing a weakness of judicial character: to wit, a readiness to spare pathetic old cleaning women from the rigors of the law.

10. Revealed a tendency to take law into own hands in the Gruts affair as illustrated in the following explanation to a newspaper reporter covering the impurity-in-Washington beat:

"After years of looking for poor old Mrs. Gruts, who used to do

some housecleaning years ago for me, I finally found her still working. Running a fortune-telling and tarot-reading business in a raffish part of town. I told her I'd since learned I should have paid her Social Security way back then, and intended to do so now, as I'd just discovered you can't get on the Supreme Court if you don't pay the help's Social Security.

"Well, she broke down and wept like a baby. Pleading with me not to do it. Absolutely heartbreaking she was. Turns out she never paid income tax on that housecleaning money we paid her and liked it so much—not paying taxes, that is—that she doesn't pay nowadays on income from her crystal ball and Tarot pack.

"She said if I paid the overdue Social Security, the Social Security crowd would notify the Internal Revenue collectors, who would squeeze her for back taxes and, what with fines and interest charges, she would soon be destitute. I have the mortgage on her crystal ball foreclosed and she forced to go on welfare.

"Surely, I thought, the law can't want me to make this poor woman a ward of the state simply in order to qualify myself for a seat on the Supreme Court."

11. Failed to show proper respect for the Senate of the United States when, on being cross-examined by Ted Koppel about the Gruts affair, refused to reveal what town's raffish part Gruts was holed up in, even though, as Ted noted, my information might save Internal Revenue hundreds of thousands of dollars it could cost to find this old tax dodger and bring her to justice. Asked by Ted if I thought the Senate would confirm a Supreme Court nominee who had sheltered a tax-evading crone, replied, "If your Senate spends three seconds looking into the Mrs. Gruts affair, then your Senate, Ted, is a ass."

My friends say that even a ass like the Senate would not be so silly as to deny me the Supreme Court because of the Gruts affair. The real reason I cannot be on the Supreme Court, they say, is that I am not even a lawyer. But that, of course, is the only reason I just might possibly be on the court. Being a lawyer is not a requirement.

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

Tom Hanks: The Edgy Mr. Nice Guy

By David DeNicolò

SANTA MONICA, California—It is 8 A.M. at Mani's Bakery. What kind of movie star chooses to meet for an interview at an out-of-the-way New Age café specializing in sugar-free and reduced-fat desserts at an hour before most people — or at least most movie stars — are awake?

The answer is Tom Hanks, family man, surfer, golfer, hockey fan, regular guy, actor.

He settles down with a cherry Danish made with organic flour and no sugar and a café latte. His eyes are very green. He is 36 but with the boyish smirk looks younger. His Bellhop hair is receding a bit, while his bushy eyebrows and doughy face make him slightly elfin—a amalgam of all the charmingly befuddled nice guys he has played.

But it doesn't take long to notice how close the smirk is to a sneer. Beneath the humor (and genuine sweetness there is an edge, a certain rage and pride and privacy. He seems deeply cynical about the whole process of being interviewed, of making nice talk to publicize his new film, "Sleepless in Seattle," directed by Nora Ephron and costarring Meg Ryan, which opens Friday in the United States.

Tom Hanks has had huge critical or commercial successes over the past decade — "Splash," "Big," "Punchline," "A League of Their Own" — as well as his share of flops, including "The Bonfire of the Vanities."

He has just finished shooting "Philadelphia," a courtroom drama in which he plays a gay yuppie lawyer with AIDS who loses his job and hires a scrappy ambulance chaser (Denzel Washington) to prosecute his claim of discrimination. It is a part that Hanks pursued aggressively, says the film's director, Jonathan Demme.

For someone so uncomfortable with hype, Hanks certainly has enough of it swirling around him. "You don't direct him," says Ephron. "You just sit there getting lucky. Says Penny Marshall, who directed Hanks in "A League of Their Own": "He's an incredibly dedicated actor." Demme says he's a "substantial, decent" person with "extraordinary depth of character."

Is it all just Hollywood cant? "All the accolades are true," says Julie Salamon, a writer who observed Hanks close up for several months while researching "The Devil's Candy," her book on the making of "Bonfire." "Hanks is smart," she says, "a nice, normal guy whose most admirable trait is disliking sycophants. Though he does have a caustic wit."

But Hanks has no problem criticizing himself. "Sometimes I'm just so sick of seeing my face and hearing my voice, and I wonder if America isn't as well." In his personal life, he says, "I have a Jekyll-and-Hyde thing. I'm not a particularly difficult guy, but I can be very distant."

One senses that he relies on his wife, the actress Rita Wilson, for his social continuity. The couple met on the set of "Volunteers" in 1985 and were married in 1988. They have a son, Chester, who is 3, and Hanks has two older children from a previous marriage. His one passion, he says, is keeping his family together.

His determination may have something to do with his own family, which did not hold together all too well when he was young. Hanks was born in Concord, California. His parents divorced when he was 5. The three older children (including Hanks) hit the road with their father; the youngest lived with his mother, who eventually remarried.

His desire to act surfaced by accident. During high school he saw an old friend play Dracula. He thought it looked cool. "So the next year I tried out for the fall play and discovered it was more fun than I could possibly imagine." Drama classes followed, and he became obsessed with the theater.



Tom Hanks in the role of a widower in the comedy "Sleepless in Seattle."

After leaving school in 1977, Hanks was chosen in 1980 as the lead in "Bosom Buddies," playing a young adman who dresses as a woman to live in an all-female hotel. The sitcom was canceled after two seasons and he feared he would never work again. Then he landed a role in "Splash," the megahit that in one wave made the careers of Hanks, John Candy, Daryl Hannah and the director, Ron Howard. From there it was relatively easy.

Much is made of Hanks's special appeal to women because of the sensitivity and gentleness he projects. But it is Hanks's vulnerability, more than his vulnerability, that makes some performances unforgettable. "I always end up either yelling or crying in movies — mostly yelling," he says. In the 1988 film "Punchline," he played a struggling

young comic on the edge of self-control. "Nothing is a joke to me," he says in the movie. "That's why I do stand-up comedy." Hanks communicated, with disconcerting accuracy, that what people often respond to most in comedy is rage. He considers the film his best work.

There is clearly a tension between the man and the boy, the movie star and the theater lover reciting his favorite lines from Chekhov, the responsible father and the dreamer who "checks out" from time to time — between the nice, regular guy and the Franzian clown. It is part of the reason Hanks is so successful. "Tom Hanks knows he's good," says Demme.

David DeNicolò, a senior editor at Allure magazine, wrote this for The New York Times.

PEOPLE

From Out of the Amber: An Old Crichton Book

By any other name: Michael Crichton, the author of "Jurassic Park," has denounced as "despicable" the reissuing in hardcover of a 25-year-old novel he wrote under the pen name The Washington Post reported. "They can make whatever kind of smarmy, self-justified explanations they want," Crichton said, about Dutton's reissuing "A Case of Need," which he wrote under the name of Jeffrey Hudson when he was in medical school. But Elaine Koster at Dutton said, "Here he is a major author, and the book is one of his major works." She said, "It won the Edgar Award." Rights to a book usually revert to the author after it goes out of print, but not in this case. "I was a kid," Crichton said, "I hardly had the time to write the books, let alone be involved in niceties of contractual issues."

Mikhail Gorbachev's mother has sold her house, her son's birthday to a former rock star, Maria Plesseyonovna Gorbacheva sold her house in the southern Russian town of Privolnoye for 28,000 rubles (less than \$28 at the current rate of exchange) and stipulated that the new owner, Andrei Razin, should turn the house into a Gorbachev museum "in the future," Komsomolskaya Pravda reported.

T. Boone Pickens is also selling his home — complete with seven-car garage and natural-gas fueling station — but he expects something more. For \$8.9 million, you can buy the oilman's Dallas home, which has six bedrooms and 2.3 acres (nearly one hectare) of grounds.

Michael Eisner, chairman of Walt Disney Co., will narrate the musical production "Disney's Symphonic Fantasy" on July 6, opening night at the Metropolitan Opera House.

A broken hip will keep Cab Calloway, 83, from playing at the "Jazz Connection" concert in New York, which will explore the contributions of Jewish and African music to jazz.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 4 & 15

WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Table with columns for Region, City, High, Low, Wind, and other weather metrics. Includes entries for Europe, Middle East, and Oceania.



North America: San Francisco and Los Angeles will have near dry, pleasant weather late this week. A chilly rain will fall Thursday and Friday from northern Poland to St. Petersburg. Rain will also soak northwestern Spain. Southeastern Europe will have recent heat spurs. Cooling thunderstorms will arrive Friday.

Europe: Paris and London will have dry, pleasant weather late this week. A chilly rain will fall Thursday and Friday from northern Poland to St. Petersburg. Rain will also soak northwestern Spain. Southeastern Europe will have recent heat spurs. Cooling thunderstorms will arrive Friday.

Table with columns for Region, City, High, Low, Wind, and other weather metrics. Includes entries for Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle of June 22.

Additional crossword puzzle grid with clues for Down.

If you're going to travel all over the map, here's how to call from almost any point on it.

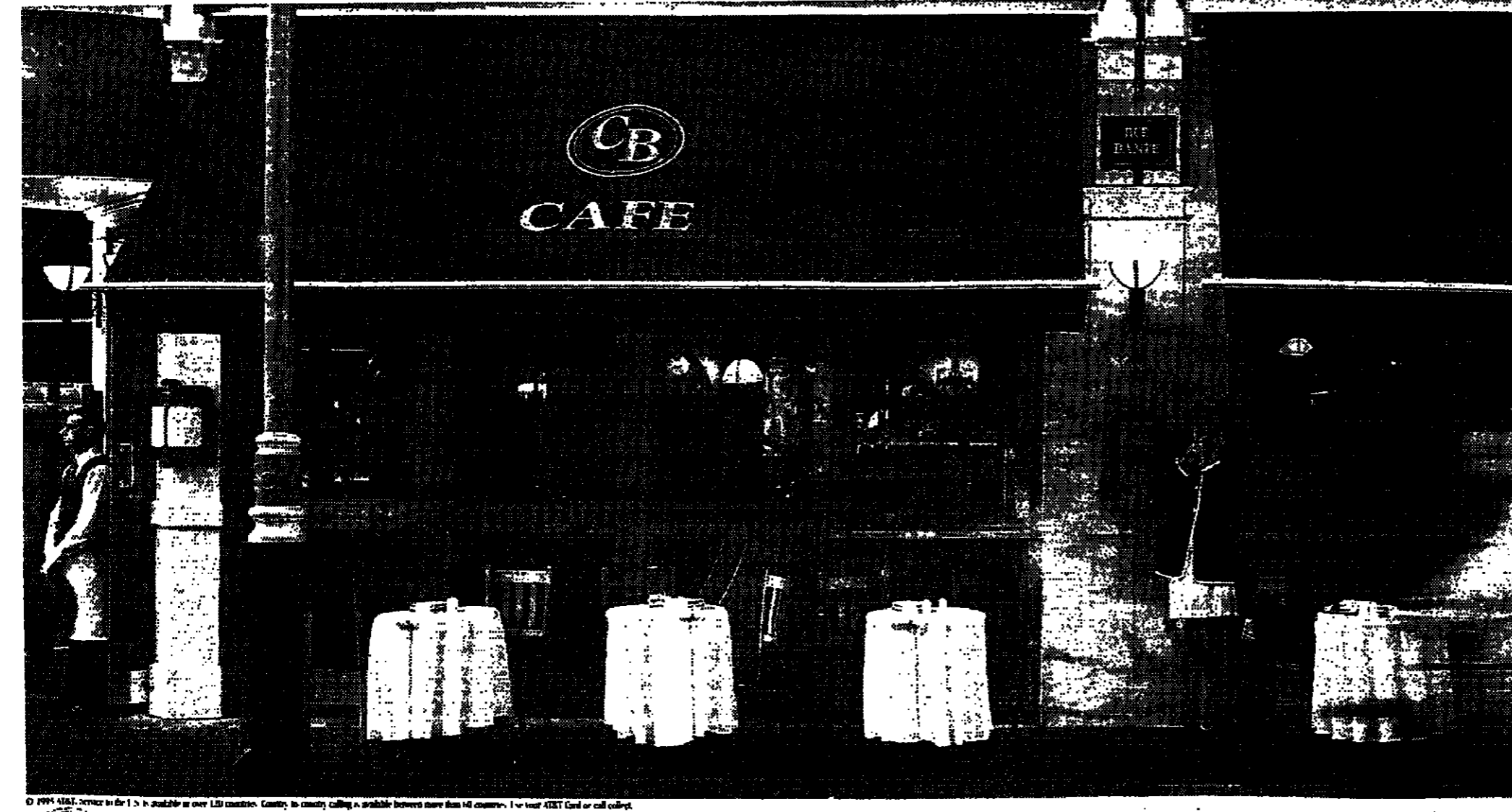


Table titled 'AT&T Access Numbers' listing international dialing codes for various countries like ANDORRA, ALGERIA, ALBANIA, etc.

AT&T puts the world at your fingertips. Just dial the AT&T access number of the country you're calling from for quick, clear connections back to the U.S. and lots of other countries. International calling made simple is all part of 'The i Plan' from AT&T.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, mentioning 'Mistle' and 'Up a'.